THE LITERARY DIGEST

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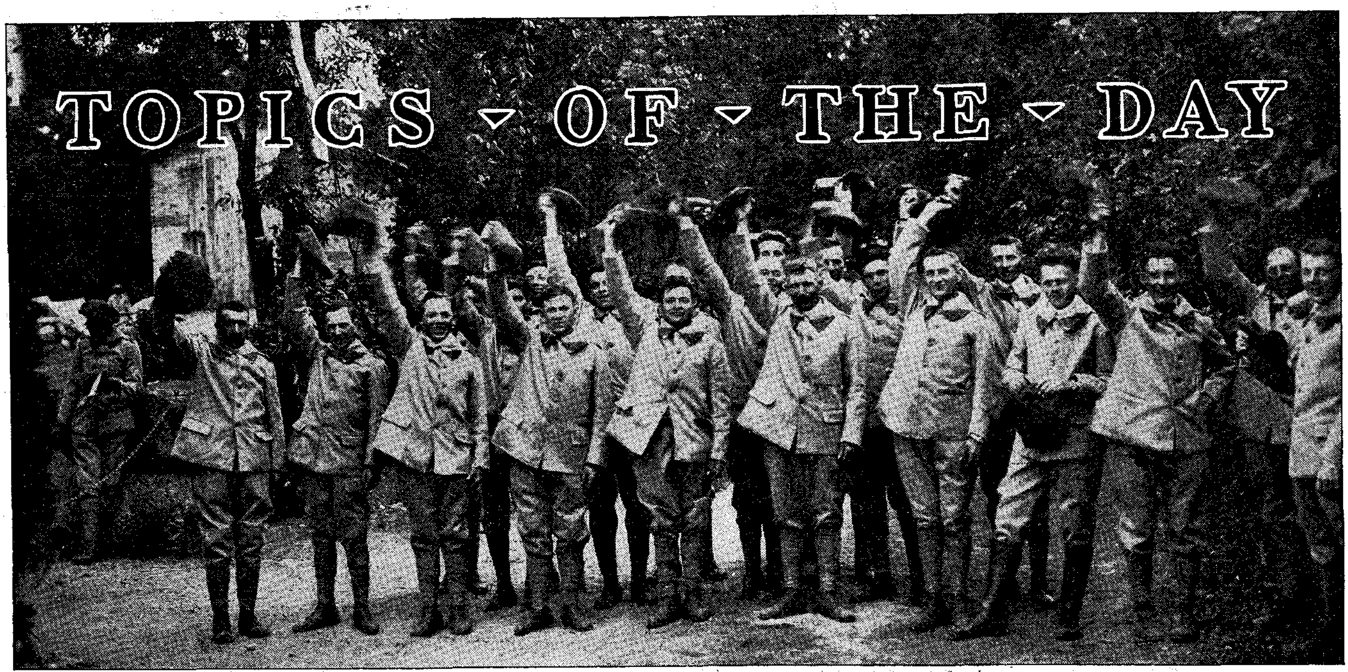
TOPICS OF THE DAY



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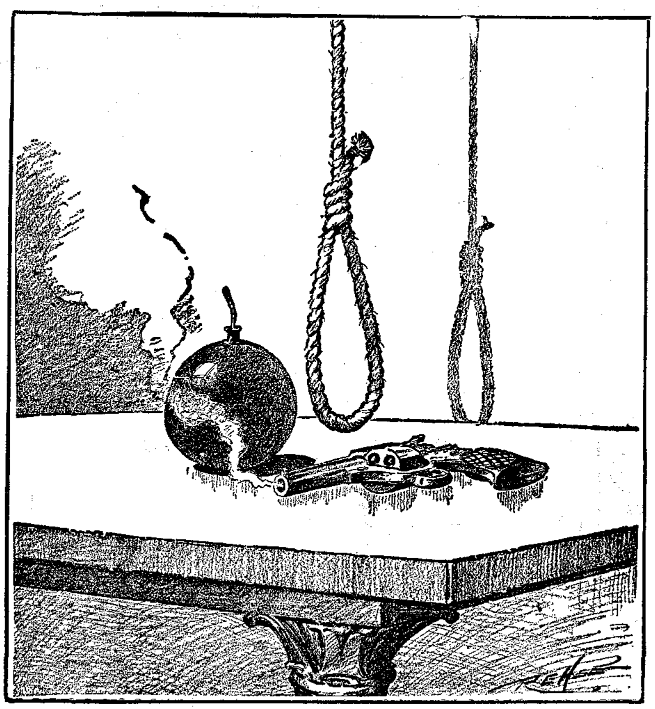
THEIR BROTHERS SAVED SIBERIA FOR THE ALLIES. THESE CZECHO-SLOVAKS ARE BEING RECRUITED IN AMERICA.

RED RUSSIA AS OUR FOE

Because Germany must be driven from Russia as well as from Belgium and France, and because we are, in the words of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "fighting for justice and order as well as against Prussian barbarism and outlawry," we can no longer consider the Bolshevik kings of the shreds and patches of what was once the Russian Empire as anything but our open foes. Nor can we delay active steps against them, say our editors, if we would keep Germany from getting supplies and recruits from the east to strengthen her in the west. We may, *The Eagle* continues, be loath to declare war against the *Soviet* régime, "but we are at war with it." Allied forces, we are reminded, are fighting the Bolsheviki in Siberia and in Archangel province. The murder of Captain Cromie, of the British Embassy in Russia, brought from London a declaration of outlawry against the Bolshevik leaders which is applauded by a large number of our editors. Now, declares the San Francisco *Chronicle*, we must consider the Bolsheviki "the common enemies of mankind." Their leaders, says the New York *Times*, have demonstrated that they can only be treated as outlaws, who, when they are driven to flight from Russia, must find the whole world barred against them. For such men, agrees the Newark *News*, "there should be no refuge and asylum." When they fall from power they should be made to face the consequences "of what they have done to destroy and dishonor their country." And in the meanwhile, adds *The News*, "real Russia—not the Russia ruled by returning exiles from Switzerland and the Bronx—has a new claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the Entente peoples." The time has come, declares the Boston *Transcript*, for the most energetic action "for the peace and liberty of Russia," against these "rascals" in Petrograd and Moscow. We must stand against the Bolshevik Government, our editors declare, both because of what they have done or intend to do for Germany, and because of what they have done and are doing to Russia. They have, in the words of one editor, reduced their country to a state of "cannibalism within and slavery to a foreign Power without." Russia under Lenine and Trotzky has, in the words of another, been "resolved into a primitive community where wild beasts struggle for survival." The New York *Tribune* sees "everything that is brutal, oppressive, and murderous in the nature of men reverting from civilization to animalism," represented in the "moribund, panic-stricken" Government of these "embittered paranoiac adventurers," who are "killing innocent men and women by the thousands in order to rivet their tyranny on Russia and help Germany to retain her Russian spoils." The New York *World* considers its old description of Bolshevik Russia as "the Judas of the nations" to have been amply and doubly vindicated by recent events. Not only, it says, "did the Bolsheviki betray the free nations to German autocracy, but they have now betrayed their own cause and their own principles." The Moscow Government, concludes the New York *Sun*, after summing up recent Russian history, "shows every determination to continue, so long as it is permitted to hold out, to be a faithful servitor of Berlin. Its rule by terror and murder, its disregard for the respect of the nations of the world seem to increase with its desperate efforts to maintain its hold upon what remains of Russia."

From time to time the dispatches from Stockholm and other points near Russia have told of new indignities visited upon Allied citizens and envoys, and of new evidence of the existence of what is often spoken of as the "Bolshevik-German conspiracy." On August 2, it may be remembered, our Vice-Consul at Petrograd was informed by the Bolshevik Government that a "state of war" existed between Russia and the United States. For ten days previous American homes had been entered, ransacked, and looted by the Bolsheviki. On August 28 the



THE GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.
—Rehse in the New York *World*.

Bolshevik newspaper *Pravda* announced that all subjects of the Entente states resident in Russia between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were being interned. "We Have Hostages" was a head-line appearing in the *Pravda* about that time. The news of the attempted assassination of Lenine and of the killing of other members of the *Soviet* Government brought the statement, according to news advices from Germany and Holland, that any further attempts of this sort would be followed by attempts upon the lives of members of Entente governments in their own country. On August 31 Bolshevik troops attacked the British Embassy in Petrograd, killing Captain Cromie, of the Embassy staff, and mutilating his body. This act was roundly denounced by the British Government, which issued a statement declaring that in default of satisfaction from the Russian *Soviet* Government its members might expect to be "treated as outlaws by the governments of all civilized nations," and have "no place of refuge left to them." At the time of the Cromie murder the Bolsheviki were also "making arrests" in Moscow. Later British and French consuls throughout all Russia were arrested. About the same time more than a hundred American consuls and official and unofficial visitors to Russia escaped through Finland to Stockholm on special trains. The news dispatches of September 10 told of a supplementary treaty between Germany and the Bolsheviki which the correspondents think approximates an offensive and defensive alliance. This treaty, according to a New York *Times* dispatch, involves the payment to Germany of more than one billion dollars and the undertaking of an offensive by the Bolsheviki against the Entente forces in the north in return for a guaranty against attacks on Russia through Finland and a contingent guaranty of protection for Russian coasting and fishing fleets. Germany, it should be noted, has already received the first instalment of her war-indemnity from the Bolsheviki, and Germany, writes Mr. Frank Bohn in the New York *Times*, will get every ruble she has exacted. She will get it or "out go the Bolsheviki and in will come some one who will pay promptly."

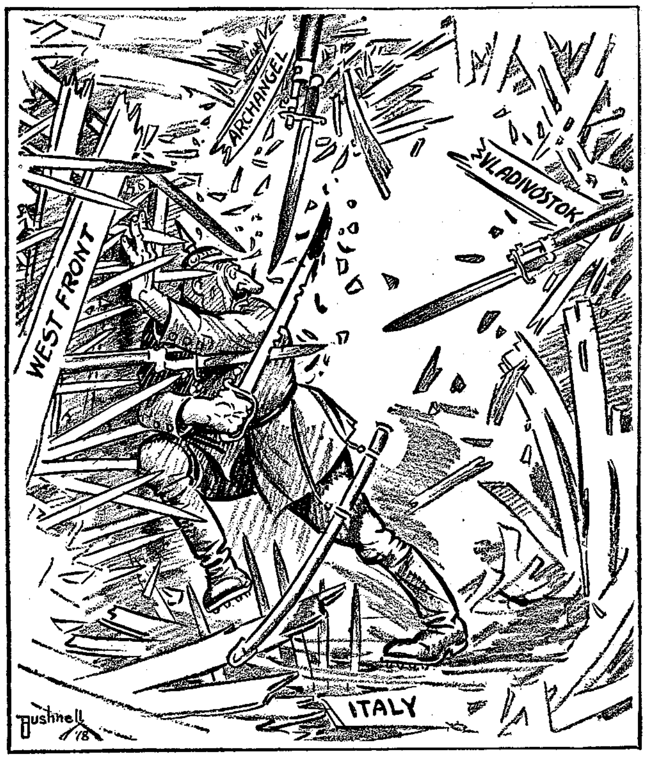
When the Entente Powers spoke of the Brest-Litovsk treaty as being "traitorously signed by the Bolsheviki," the words were meant literally, declares the New York *Tribune*. It is no secret, we are told, "that the United States Government has been for some time in possession of documents which show the sinister relation existing between Trotzky and Lenine and the custodians of Germany's corruption fund." The New York *Times* prints copies of letters brought to this country by a Russian army officer telling of money transactions between Lenine, Trotzky, and representatives of German banks.

The recent isolation of Russia under the *Soviet* rule has made news scarce and untrustworthy. We have heard of assassinations of Bolshevik leaders and of the institution of a reign of terror in reprisal. On September 9 dispatches told of the killing of 546 so-called social revolutionaries. A Moscow Bolshevik paper printed on September 1 an appeal for vengeance which contained this sentence: "For the blood of Lenine, Uritzky, Zinovieff, and Volodarsky let there be floods of blood of the *bourgeoisie*, and more blood, as much as possible." Mr. Arno Dosch-Fleurot, a correspondent of the New York *World*, declares that we can not comprehend what Russia's present reign of terror is like. It is more horrible than a battle, he tells us. No longer is it a question of what the Bolsheviki mean or what they stand for; there are two facts worthy of notice now, he writes from Stockholm after escaping from Russia:

> "The first is that the Bolsheviki have entirely lost popular support and are keeping themselves in power only by the bayonets they still are able to buy. The peasants are in revolt everywhere. . . . . . .
>
> "The second crucial fact is that the Bolsheviki have instituted a reign of terror as the only means to maintain the dictatorship, killing without trial or before inquisitional tribunals, shedding innocent blood as never has been seen before since the days of Ivan the Terrible. . . . . . .
>
> "The struggle has passed the stage of class-war. Every man is at every other man's throat.
>
> "The state of all Russia is beyond the comprehension of people accustomed to civilization."

James Keeley, formerly proprietor of the Chicago *Herald*, has been investigating conditions in Europe for the Committee on Public Information. He told a New York *Times* reporter his impressions of "Darkest Russia," saying in part:

> "European Russia, this coming winter, will—yes, must be—the world's most awful graveyard. Famine isn't a possibility. It is a certainty, to-day an actuality. Pestilence is reaping the first crop of a gigantic harvest. According to my information, from a quarter to one-third of the inhabitants must die before next summer. There is neither work nor food to support the population, and to-day the working people are simply predestined



THE "IMPUDENT AUDACITY" OF THOSE YANKS!
—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

victims of hunger and disease. Productive labor has been annihilated, and no nation can live without it.

"All financial system has vanished. Debts have been repudiated, banks abolished, and the gold reserve of the nation largely stolen. The printing-press is the monetary right arm of the Bolshevik Government.

"Railroad and inland water travel almost is a thing of the past. Fuel is the crux of this situation. The available supply has disappeared. The unburned oil-fields are not working, and the Bolshevik mind, conceiving the idea that the plutocrats could not create wealth without coal, flooded the mines. Administrative staffs of railroads also were creatures of the money devil, so they were dismissed. As a result, rolling stock and tracks are rapidly going to pot. Some few railroads are operating, but as private concerns in the hands of enterprising bandits.

"Manufacturing is at a standstill, nine-tenths of the factories having been shut down. Many are heaps of ruins because they were the property of the 'criminal *bourgeois*.'

"Only twenty per cent. of the tillable lands of European Russia were put into crops this year.

"Commerce, even from the standpoint of 1917, does not exist. All the big firms have suspended because of the lack of coal, the impossibility of getting raw material, and because their factories have been destroyed. Retail dealers have vanished for the simple reason that their stocks were confiscated, and they can not get any more. Such commerce as exists is in the hands of acquisitive soldiers who have stolen goods and army transport-trucks. These peripatetic merchants travel the land, buying at forced sales or stealing when the latter seems more desirable."

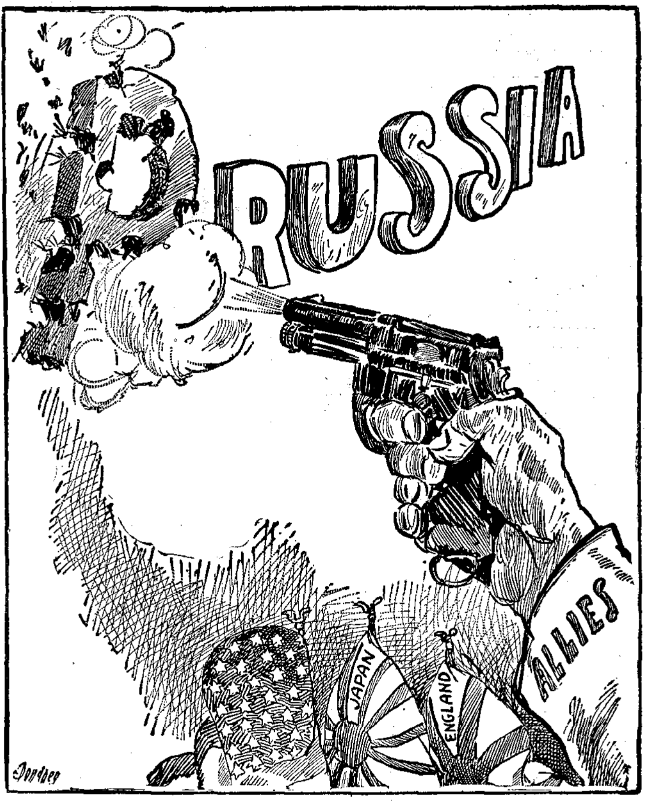
Yet even these writers, it may be noted, predict a better future ahead. Mr. Keeley thinks it is easy to see where Russia will turn, if next summer the survivors look to the east and see a Siberia under Allied control comparatively prosperous, without famine or pestilence, with order restored, a Siberia "through which an Allied army has marched and which is at the doors of European Russia." The New York *World* declares editorially that since "the lowest level of political and social degradation has been touched, the end of Bolshevik tyranny is not far off." It seems to the New York *Evening Post* that Bolshevism never had a chance of a permanent or even of a long life "because it attempted to impose upon the people an ideal which, enormously difficult to attain in any country, was absolutely impossible of attainment in Russia." We read further:

"Bolshevism set out with the primary idea of a city 'proletariat' and tried to justify itself in power by evoking a proletariat in a country 90 per cent. rural. In the long run it is neither Czecho-Slovak nor Allied armies that will have destroyed Lenine's power, but the Russian muzhik himself. By his indifference to the Bolsheviki after the first few months of fervid agitation the Russian peasant made it possible for fifty thousand Czecho-Slovak troops to shake the Bolshevik structure from its foundations. If the heart of the Russian masses were with the Bolsheviki, they would at least have done to the Czecho-Slovaks what the Russian peasants of 1812 did to Napoleon.

"From indifference the peasants have passed to active opposition. . . . They have risen against a system which began by sacrificing Russia to the foreign enemy and went on to bring anarchy into the village. From the beginning the Bolsheviki have been bitter against those who would 'sabotage' the revolution. First it was the *bourgeois* who 'sabotaged.' Then it was the Social Revolutionists, the Mensheviki, and all other revolutionists who did not think as Lenine thinks. More recently it is the railroad-workers who have 'sabotaged' by refusing to transport the Red armies. Now it is the peasants who are sabotaging. Altogether, it makes a very respectable number of *saboteurs* in a country where the heart of the masses was supposed to be with Lenine."

But the New York *Tribune* has little hope that Russia can save herself. It sees no healing virtue in "her present bloodbath"; she "must be saved from without—by timely Allied intervention." Such intervention is, of course, now a fact. Allied armies have helped the Czecho-Slovaks to establish communications between Vladivostok and the Volga. Other forces, including United States Army regiments, are extending the territory controlled by the pro-Ally Government in northern European Russia. The United States Government's formal recognition of the Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and as an ally has given new courage both to the army in Siberia and to the scattered people of this race in all parts of the world, and the step was heartily commended by the press of the entire country.

More effective military intervention is, however, demanded by *The Manufacturers' Record*, which thinks we ought to join the Allies in sending a great army through the Balkans to cut off Germany from its connection with the East. The Baltimore weekly fears that "if Germany can hold the battle-line along the Rhine for a year or two and be left untrammeled in the East, it will be able to mobilize the resources and the men of the conquered regions of Poland and Russia and of other countries to such an extent as to regain its entire fighting-power." Germany has already begun to draw upon her new vassal nations in the East, according to European press dispatches, by the treaty under which Finland puts her entire man-power—perhaps half a million potential soldiers—at Germany's disposal. The Boston *Transcript* hears that in Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia "Russians of military age are already being conscripted and put under German officers with twenty Germans or Hungarians to every sixty Russians to keep the miserable souls from deserting." Says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, in calling attention to the real danger in Russia:

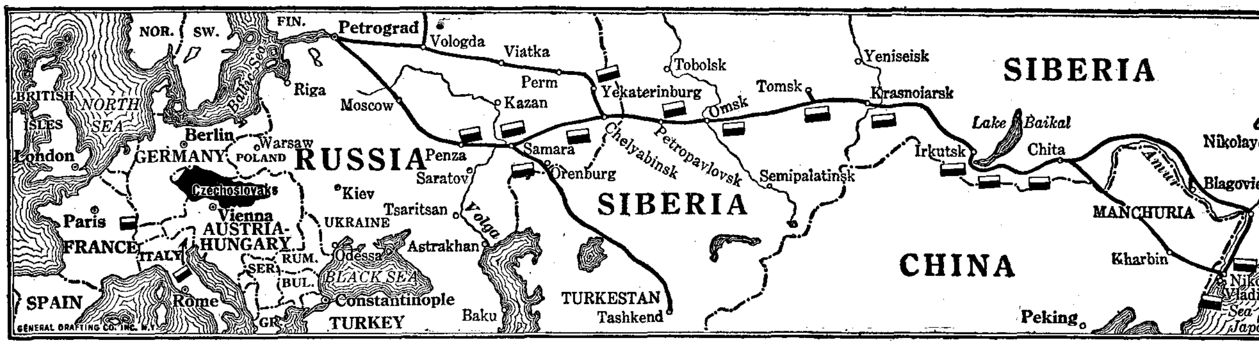


CLEANING UP RUSSIA.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"The only hope that the Germans have of regaining superior power in the West such as they had upon March 21 of this year lies in their continued hypnotism of the Russian people. If they can continue the Bolsheviki in power and by intrigue, corruption and domineering can bring the Russian people still further under their command, or if they can engineer the coming revolution in near-Russia to serve their own purposes, they propose to recruit there the armies that are to save them."

Now the answer to the German plan, continues the Syracuse daily, "is first of all continued vigor upon the West, for it is chiefly by force of arms upon the West that Russia may be saved to her own people; secondly, a policy toward Russia, and within Russia, of sympathetic statesmanship." *The Post-Standard*



Courtesy of the New York "Times."

WHERE ANOTHER "NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY," IS FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY.

The flags show the location of Czecho-Slovak armies and the black area marks their homeland.

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In looking for names mentioned in the press dispatches the reader should allow for variations in spelling due to radical differences between the English and Russian alphabets.

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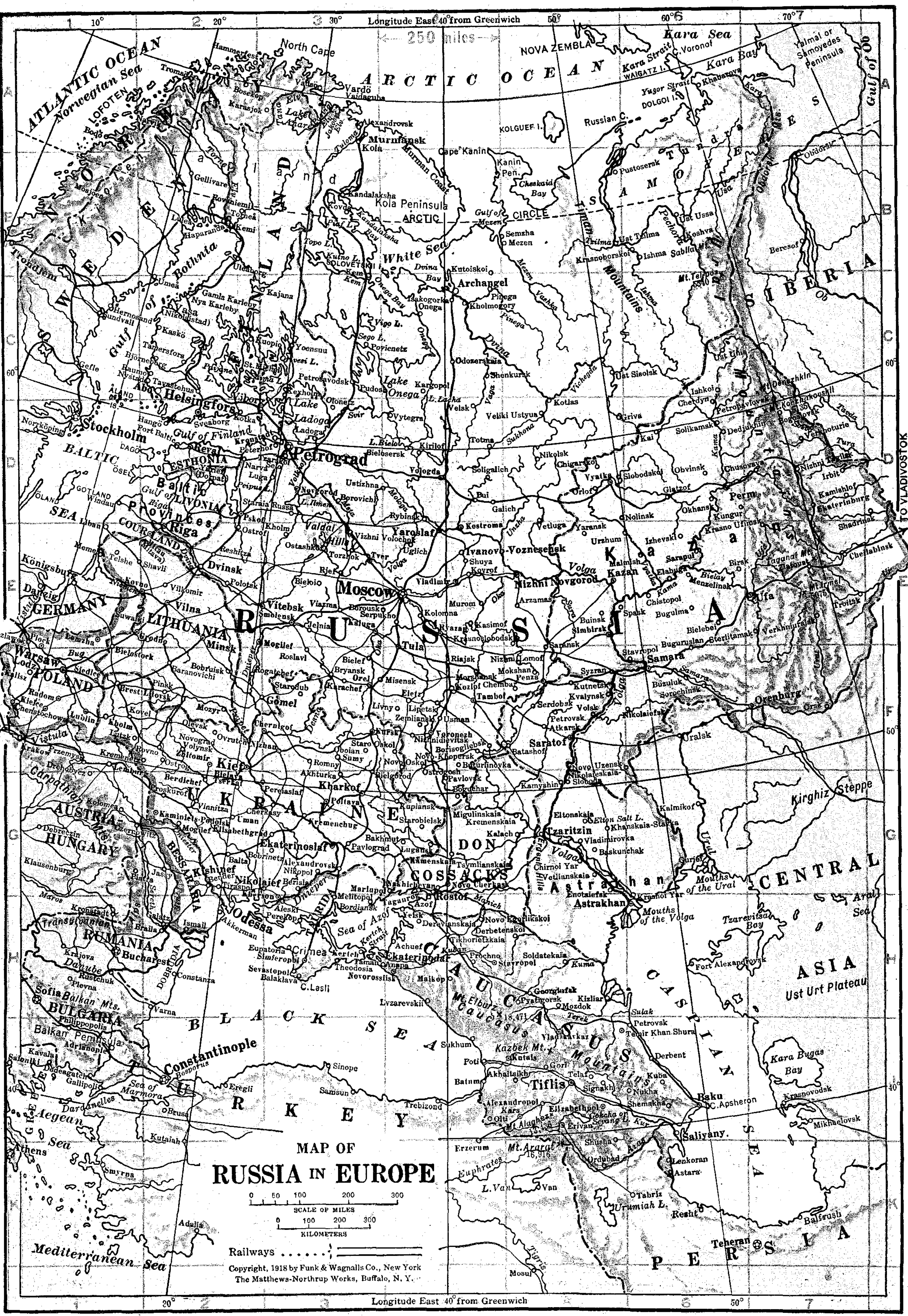
Troitsk	E 7
Tsymlianskaia	G 4
Tula	F 4
Tuloma (river)	A 3
Tundra	A 6
Tura (river)	D 7
Tver	E 3
Tzaritzin	G 5
Tzarskoi Selo	D 3
Tzilma (river)	B 5
Ufa	E 7
Ufa (river)	E 7
Uglich	E 4
Uj (river)	E 7
Ukraine	G 3
Uleaborg	B 2
Uman	G 2
Unzha (river)	E 5
Ural (river)	F 7
Ural (mts.)	C 6
Urzhum	E 5
Usa (river)	B 6
Usman	F 4
Ustizhna	D 3
Ust Sisolsk	C 5
Ust Tzilma	B 5
Ust Unia	C 6
Ust Ussa	B 6
Vaga (river)	C 4
Vaidaguba	A 3
Valdai Hills	E 3
Vasa	C 2
Vashka (river)	C 5
Veliki Ustyua	D 5
Velsk	D 4
Verkhniuralsk	E 7
Verkhoturie	D 7
Vetlianskaia	G 5
Vetluga	E 5
Viazma	E 3
Viborg	D 2
Vichegda (river)	C 5
Vigo Lake	C 3
Vilkomir	E 2
Vilna	E 2
Vinnitza	G 2
Vistula (river)	F 1
Vitebsk	E 3
Vizhni Volochok	E 3
Vladikavkaz	J 5
Vladimir	E 4
Vladimirovka	G 5
Volga (river)	G 5
Volkhof (river)	D 3
Vologda	D 4
Volsk	F 5
Voronezh	F 4
Vyatka	D 5
Vyatka (river)	E 6
Vytegra	D 4
Waigatz Island	A 6
Warsaw	F 1
White Sea	B 4
Windau	D 1
Wlozlawek	E 1
Yaransk	E 5
Yaroslaf	E 4
Yeisk	H 4
Yoensuu	C 3
Yugor Strait	A 6
Yurief	D 2
Zemliansk	F 4
Zhitomir	F 2
Zlatoust	E 7

does not agree with the Washigton *Post* and other papers that we ought to have an Allied army of a million men in Russia. It does not think we can either "conquer Russia by arms" or "drive the Germans out of Russia by arms." It believes the forces which we have already sent there "must be merely the police protection of an economic invasion." Plans for the economic rehabilitation of Russia are being prepared, according to dispatches from Washington. The first task, according to a New York *Tribune* writer, will be to repair the railways and bridges which have been destroyed in the war between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Bolsheviki. But the breakdown of the mechanism of law and order in Russia, which has been encouraged by Germany, will make it extremely hard for us to bring effective aid to the Russians, in the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which remarks: "to organize a work of national salvage of the proportions which the Russian situation demands has been from the first an enterprise of extraordinary difficulty, which its long postponement has merely increased."



MAP OF

RUSSIA IN EUROPE

Longitude East 40° from Greenwich
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
KILOMETERS
0 100 200 300
Railways
250 miles
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Norwegian Sea
Kara Sea
Kara Bay
NOVA ZEMBLA
KOLGUEF I.
North Cape
Kola Peninsula
ARCTIC CIRCLE
White Sea
Archangel
Murmansk
Yalmal or Samoyedes Peninsula
Gulf of Ob
SIBERIA
SWEDEN
NORWAY
FINLAND
LAPLAND
Gulf of Bothnia
Helsingfors
Stockholm
Gulf of Finland
BALTIC SEA
Petrograd
Lake Ladoga
Lake Onega
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
Baltic Provinces
COURLAND
Riga
Dvinsk
Königsberg
Danzig
GERMANY
LITHUANIA
Vilna
Minsk
Warsaw
POLAND
Moscow
RUSSIA
Nizhni Novgorod
Kazan
Samara
Ufa
Perm
Ural Mountains
TO VLADIVOSTOK 3872 MILES
Orenburg
Saratof
Tzaritsin
Astrakhan
UKRAINE
Kief
Kharkof
Odessa
Ekaterinoslaf
DON COSSACKS
Rostof
Sea of Azof
Crimea
BESSARABIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
RUMANIA
Bucharest
BULGARIA
Sofia
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
TURKEY
Aegean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
CAUCASUS
Tiflis
Baku
CASPIAN SEA
Kirghiz Steppe
CENTRAL ASIA
Aral Sea
Ust Urt Plateau
PERSIA
Teheran
Mt. Ararat
L. Van
Urumiah L.

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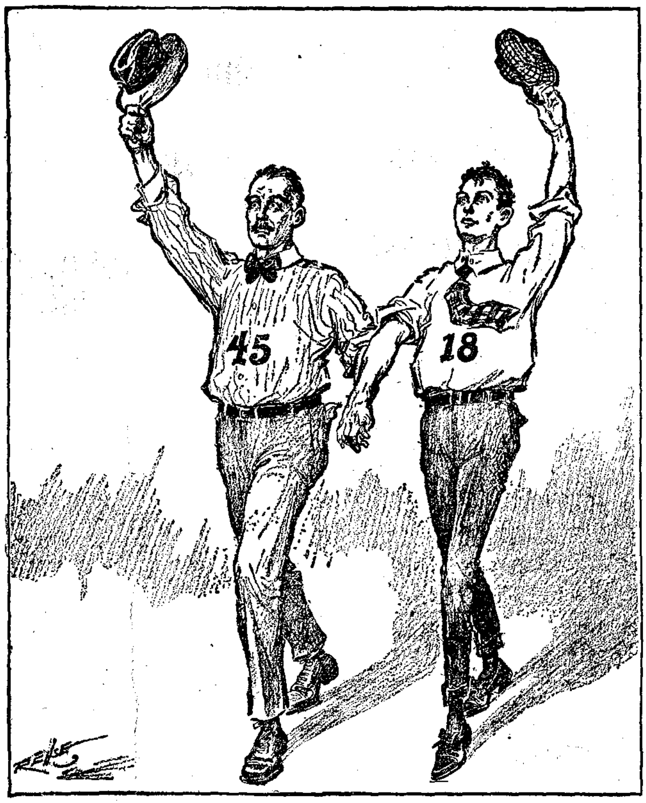
THE "KAISER'S BATTLE" GOING WRONG

THE AMERICAN DRIVE toward Metz is another blow at an enemy now reduced to warding off attacks instead of delivering them. An army on the defensive never wins a victory, says one of the military maxims laid down by Marshal Foch in his War College lectures, and that the German Army is now on the defensive is admitted even by Germany's military leaders. Thus the Crown Prince himself recently defined his country's present "will to victory" as a determination "to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished." Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, in a birthday message to Chancellor von Hertling, states that "on the battle-fields of France and Flanders the German Army is defending the sacred ground of the Fatherland"; and he alludes reproachfully to the Allies' "will to annihilation." General Ludendorff assures the Vienna papers that "we shall break the enemy's will to annihilate"; and Lieut.-Gen. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, deputy chief of the German general staff, tells a Berlin audience that—

> "The thing now is to push things so that Great Britain and America will recognize our invincibility in defensive war. We lack neither men, war-material, nor raw material to hold out for a long time."



WE ARE COMING, FATHER WOODROW!

—Rehse in the New York *World*.

A certain parallel to this change of tone on the part of the German leaders is seen in the fact that at its beginning the great drive launched on March 21 was christened by the Germans "the Kaiser's Battle," while the assault of July 16 they were content to describe as the "Peace Storm." In extreme contrast to this acceptance of the defensive on the part of Germany we find Marshal Foch declaring that "we will continue to pursue the enemy implacably," while Premier Clemenceau proclaims the policy of "constant attack." As the Washington *Post* sees the situation, "Foch is stabbing into the very vitals of the enemy at a dozen points, and the huge German python that stretches across northern France is recoiling with such thrashings and pain that there is growing panic in Germany."

But we are warned not to forget that Germany is still strong despite her recent defeats, and that, as the Minneapolis *Journal* puts it, "we must score a clear knock-out before civilization can afford to say halt." That this task is not to be a light one is pointed out by André Chéradame, who estimates the present military strength of Germany at 11,000,000 men, of Austria-Hungary at 8,240,000, of Turkey at 1,648,000, and of Bulgaria at 824,000, making the total available man-power of the Central Powers 21,712,000. Seven million of these, however—Slavs, Italians, and Jews within the Austrian Empire—he classes as inherently hostile to Germany. He therefore urges in an article in the New York *Times* that—

> "The moment is again favorable for organizing, through the myriad ways of modern science placed at our disposal—notably aviation with great radius of action—an effective propaganda in Central Europe. This propaganda, if judiciously carried out, should not inspire premature movements which would be easily crusht, but a general movement, carefully prepared in every respect. It should not merely reach the soldiers incorporated, in spite of themselves, in the troops of Pan-Germany, but also the entire opprest civil population.
>
> "I have been studying Central Europe for twenty-five years, and I declare that it contains varied and powerful elements which, if well utilized by a mature political strategy, would allow the carrying out of a great European strategic maneuver which, combining its results with the efforts made on the Western Front, would, by the exploitation of the sources of internal weakness in Pan-Germany, assure the Allies of complete victory more quickly than by any other process."

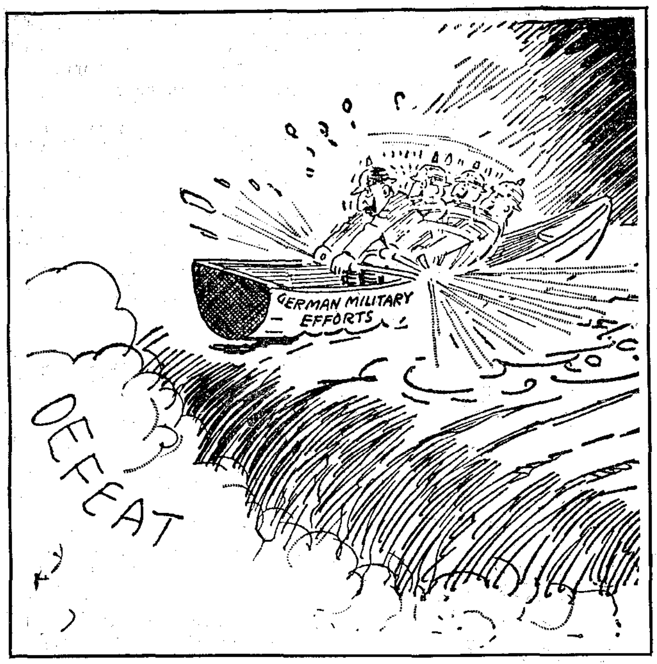
To balance against Mr. Chéradame's high estimate of Pan-Germany's man-power, we have the statement of war-correspondents with the Allied forces that the German reserves are rapidly being used up, while we even hear of German women killed or captured on the fighting-line while serving as machine-gunners and aviators. In a London dispatch to the New York *World* we read that "altogether, north and south of the Somme, 142 divisions of the enemy have been counted, of a total rifle strength of 1,250,000," and that "on the whole front from the sea to Switzerland the total strength of the enemy probably does not exceed 2,500,000." That the German leaders have no men to spare on the West Front is further suggested by the report that they are relying more and more on machine-gun fighting. According to Edwin L. James, who is with the American Army in France, "the fighting unit in the German Army is no longer the rifle, but the light machine gun." In a dispatch to the New York *Times* Mr. James goes on to say:

> "The term German machine gun, thus used, means a light gun which can be carried by one man, and which is operated by two men. The type is the Maxim. The Germans retain heavy machine guns in separate units, as we do; but the new development is to turn the whole infantry force into a force of machine-gunners. Not that every two men have a Maxim, but one Maxim is given to every eight soldiers. Six are equipped with rifles, but for purposes similar to those for which the artilleryman carries a revolver.
>
> "The primary purpose of a group of eight is to work a machine gun with a rifleman to protect the gunners and take their places if wounded or killed. The German command has decided to fight the war with the machine gun instead of the rifle."

We have the answer to this development, says Mr. James, in our light Browning machine gun:

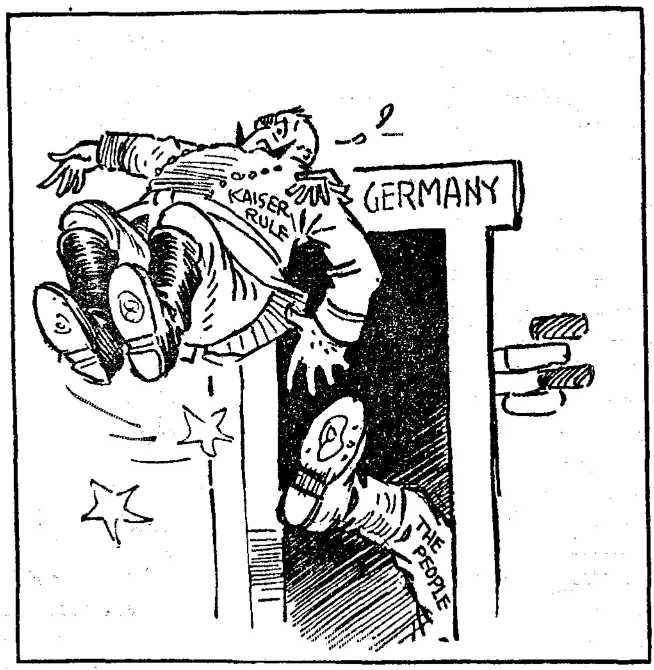
> "The Allies have supremacy of artillery. Germany counts on supremacy with machine guns. Now, there is one way only to oppose artillery-fire, and that is with more artillery-fire. There is only one way to fight gas, and that is with more gas. If it is true that one way to overcome an army of machine-gunners is to have more machine-gunners and more machine guns, it seems to be true that the Browning light machine gun has a great destiny to fulfil. Washington has already announced a big production plan for Brownings, a plan with forethought adopted months ago."

"Winter alone," declares the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "can save the German armies from retreating to the Rhine," and this remark serves to remind us that in the winter mud of Flanders and northern France the Germans have an ally that



NEARER AND NEARER.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*



"EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"SAILING, SAILING!"

must be reckoned with. Estimates of the time still remaining to the Allies this year before weather conditions seriously affect their present offensive vary from four weeks to two months, while a Paris dispatch quotes *L'Homme Libre*, Premier Clemenceau's paper, as announcing that the attack will be kept up all winter. In a dispatch from Paris Charles H. Grasty quotes "a French military authority" as saying:

> "From the Somme to the Channel the character of the soil renders the mud the worst in all creation after the autumn rains begin in good earnest. No soldier can move through it with a pack on his back. Cold, frost don't matter so much, and perhaps south of the Somme, where the soil is different, an attack can still be prest after the middle of October.
>
> "Conservative calculations of the duration of the present offensive as a whole shouldn't extend it beyond October 15, after which, unless the season is unusually dry, our front must become comparatively inactive. The Germans are counting on these weather probabilities to protect them from a decisive defeat and enable them to put out a peace tentative based on the plea that a stalemate exists on the Western Front."

In an editorial published on September 12, the day when 13,000,000 Americans registered for military service and General Pershing launched the American drive toward Metz, the New York *Evening Mail* printed the following ringing sentences:

> "Portentous events are recalling to the mind of the world on this day of days the Kaiser's solemn announcement at the beginning of the great German offensive on the West Front, that the 'hour of decision has come.'
>
> "The outcome of battles has given meaning to that prediction. The hour of decision *has* come. And the decision is against the nation which trampled the rights of peoples under foot and by its criminal insolence put the iron of an inexorable resolution into the souls of mankind. . . . . . .
>
> "The hour of decision *has* come. Germany's doom is to be seen in the amazing coordination of Allied man-power, machine-power, money-power, and food-power which has welded the combined resources of the free nations into a mighty hammer destined to shatter the structure of German militarism that has . . . embittered the lives of men for two generations.
>
> "The hour of decision *has* come. The word of doom is to be heard all over Germany. All over Germany, and beyond into Austria-Hungary, is to be heard the murmur of angry peoples—of peoples starved, betrayed, and bled white that their masters might be rich and powerful and dominate the world.
>
> "The hour of decision *has* come. The terms of that decision are being written down to-day by millions of American men in the registration places of every city, town, village, and hamlet from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande."

SNIPING AT THE NEW TAX BILL

IF WE SENT ARCHANGELS TO CONGRESS we would look for miracles, but the quite human individuals we elect every two years can hardly be expected to create absolutely perfect tax laws. The new $8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill seems to be generally accepted, judging from press comment, as a decided improvement over the existing law and as the work of patriots seeking to raise this enormous and unprecedented sum "in the wisest and least burdensome way," to repeat Chairman Kitchin's words. In the main and as regards its basic principles, the bill, so the Chicago *Daily News* feels, "is cheerfully acquiesced in by those citizens upon whom the new burdens fall." Nowhere, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, has there been observed "any general or organized effort to protest against the burdens it entails." If, then, the bill had gone into effect as soon as it was introduced in the House of Representatives it would perhaps have aroused very little criticism. But as the measure has still to run the gantlet of discussion, criticism, and amendment in Congress before it can receive the President's signature—an ordeal which is expected to take a month or six weeks—editors and others eagerly accept the opportunity for suggesting improvement, even tho such procedure may seem to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee very much like trying to paint the lily.

But Mr. Smoot, of Utah, is one of the Senators who think it ought to be painted over almost beyond recognition. This Republican statesman attacks the bill as "bunglesome." He considers it so unscientifically framed that it will impose its burdens inequitably and tend to restrict production. He thinks that it is a political bill designed to get the money from the smallest possible number of voters, that it provides for $2,000,000,000 more than is needed, that it should contain a general consumption tax which would raise a full billion, and that the excess-profits provision is without justification. Mr. Smoot, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*, explains that he favors a war-profits tax "because those who are making more money by reason of the war should be heavily taxed, but the excess-profits plan takes money simply because it is there on just as sweeping a scale as the war-profits tax." It may be remembered that Secretary McAdoo wanted a straight "war-profits" tax, while Mr. Kitchin stood out for the taxing of all "excess profits," and that the profits-tax provisions of the bill are a compromise between the McAdoo plan and the Kitchin plan, by which it is intended to calculate both taxes for large corporations and to levy the one which will collect the greater revenue. Senator Thomas, a Colorado Democrat, finds fault with this "alternate" scheme, asking "if two plans can be put in the bill, why isn't it quite as possible to have six or thirty plans for business to struggle with?" The counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association of America likewise sees no sense in the alternate plan, declaring that "the tax should be a purely war-profits tax with a very elastic provision giving the Treasury Department authority to impose the proper taxes on the few corporations which would escape the war-profits tax altogether." The same critic thinks this section of the law faulty because he considers it almost impossible to apply a capital percentage standard as a basis of taxation in the case of stocks which have been bought and sold for years on their earning value, and because concerns with watered stock have an advantage over ultra-conservatively capitalized concerns.

It seems to the Republican Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* that the Kitchin Bill is, as a whole, "very far even yet from being a model as a producer of the largest amount of revenue with the least possible friction." The New York *Evening Sun* (Rep.) is grieved because the committee "left so many rough edges upon their work." In the opinion of this newspaper, Mr. Kitchin "has given us a measure of class-taxation highly accentuated, and yet has failed to suit the McAdoo group, the most clear-minded adherents of the conscription-of-wealth idea. He has produced a confused series of taxes beyond the practical power of the ordinary busy citizen to master or comprehend, but has not combined these into a harmonious system." The morning *Sun* even goes so far as to remark that "nothing that the Senate could do could make the Kitchin measure worse than it is." Yet it by no means criticizes all the features of the bill. It objects to the proposed taxes on oil-producers as discouraging the production of oil, and styles the plan to tax distributed corporation earnings at twelve per cent. and undistributed earnings at eighteen per cent. "simply a fool tax," which "will help to lock the wheels of every great industry in this country." The Newark *News*, which is generally less critical of the measure, agrees that this distinction will tend "to discourage businesses from establishing financial reserves that will enable them to begin the recuperation of our trade along normal lines with a flying start." The eighteen per cent. rate was fixt in spite of Secretary McAdoo's objections, explains a Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "because it had become the practise of corporations to retain undistributed a goodly proportion of their profits for the purpose of evading the higher taxation."

The foundation mistake of the bill, in the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), was the "attempt to assess taxes upon the smallest possible number of persons and businesses, leaving a great majority of the people free from a levy direct or indirect." *The Times* thinks that this policy was dictated by the desire "to leave the mass of voters free from grounds of complaint against the party in power." It insists that there should be a consumption tax levying "upon the breakfast-table and upon the purchases of a great mass of people." Such necessities as tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, should bear a tax, in the opinion of this and other newspapers. The number of those taxed is also kept comparatively small by the retention of the old income exemption limits, namely, $1,000 for bachelors and $2,000 for married men, with the normal tax-rate placed at only six per cent. on incomes up to $5,000. Here, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* contends, the bill should be amended—

> "The men of more moderate income should be required to pay at least a nominal income tax. This is a common country. It belongs to common people. And common people will esteem it a privilege to contribute their mites. One dollar per hundred on a thousand-dollar income would be both reasonable and just."

And the Brooklyn *Eagle* finds it impossible to disagree with the criticism that "those who are in receipt of moderate incomes are 'coddled'" by the new income tax. Mr. Theodore M. Knappen writes to the New York *Tribune* from Washington that highly paid wage-earners will pay comparatively little income tax, partly owing to the high exemption and partly from the difficulty of getting men to make returns and of enforcing payment. Some Senators, according to Mr. Knappen, would have employers report even small wage-payments and would have the tax on such incomes collected as well as reported at the source. Several dailies, including the New York *Wall Street Journal* and other metropolitan papers, object because the ten-dollar occupational tax is not extended to farmers. The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the discrimination between those whose income is in the form of services or property and those who get it in cash:

> "Take the case, for instance, of the salaried employee of a bank or factory who receives $5,000 a year, out of which he pays his house-rent and his usual costs of living; contrast him with the case of a farmer who owns his land and obtains the bulk of what he needs, both in food, fuel, and other essentials, for himself and family in produce or in goods obtained by trade at the neighboring village; the situation becomes clear and shows why it is that the farming class pays only a microscopic proportion of the income tax at the present time."

And the Democratic New York *World* agrees that the farmer "is not carrying his share of the load of war-taxation," and observes:

> "An analysis of income-tax returns for the fiscal year 1916, recently published, shows that, altho farmers are the most numerous class of Americans engaged in gainful occupations, they were at the foot of the list proportionately among income-tax payers. Outside of the notorious war-profiteers, no element of our population has advantaged so greatly by war as agriculturists; yet in the year of which we speak only one farmer in four hundred paid a farthing's tax upon income. In this respect preachers and teachers showed a higher percentage."

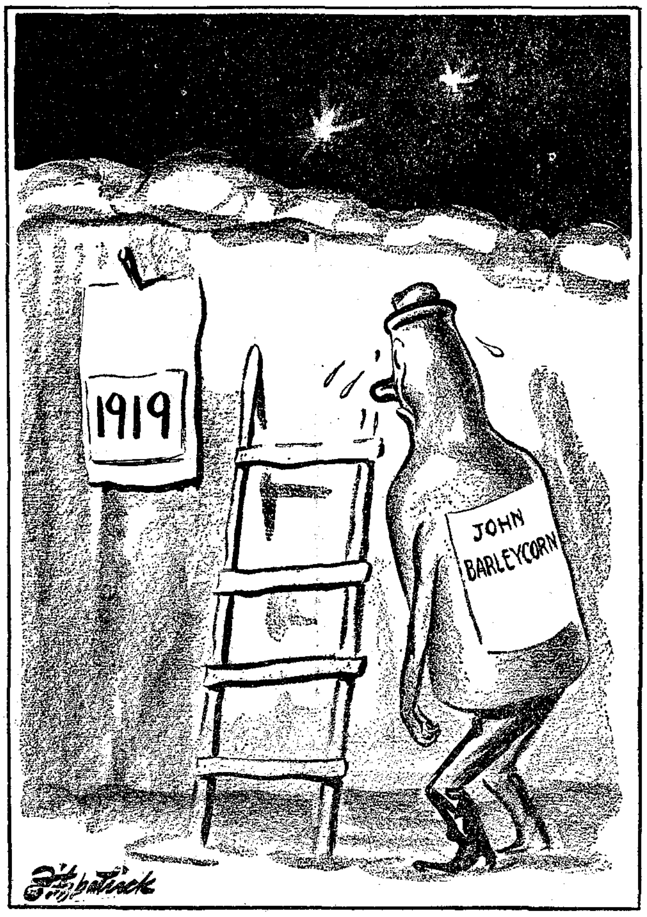
The same daily objects to the application of the new tax to the compensations of the President and the Federal judges. It doubts the constitutionality of this provision and asks "if, under the Sixteenth Amendment, Congress may lawfully 'diminish' salaries once so carefully safeguarded, what is to prevent that body, when violently disposed, from taxing them away altogether?"

Republican editors and Congressmen have wondered why there could not be a tax on cotton. Congressman J. Hampton Moore (Rep., Pa.) has asserted that a levy of three dollars a bale on the 1917 crop would have produced $34,349,790 in revenue. But Congressman Caraway, an Arkansas Democrat, has retorted that such a proposal is "outrageous." The Hartford *Courant* does not think that the inheritance tax is fair because the Federal Government has nothing to do with wills, but it suggests a stamp tax on bank checks. Mayor Hylan, of New York, has written to other city executives asking them to protest against the taxation of income from municipal bonds. Finally, *The Wall Street Journal* voices the thought of many a Republican that "a minor item of half a billion dollars is tossed aside in the refusal to resort to tariff taxes."

Many of these criticisms, it will be noted, refer to minor items, and all the correspondents agree that the main features of the bill are not likely to be modified. Democratic editors have pointed out that the so-called "luxury taxes" are really consumption taxes, as they fall on the consumer. They have declared that the excess-profits tax-clause will apply to so few corporations that it is merely a secondary feature as compared with the taxing of real war-profits. The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) replies to the advocates of consumption taxes and of lower exemptions in income taxation by saying that "people of small income have been and are paying the tax in the high prices of all the commodities included in their cost of living."

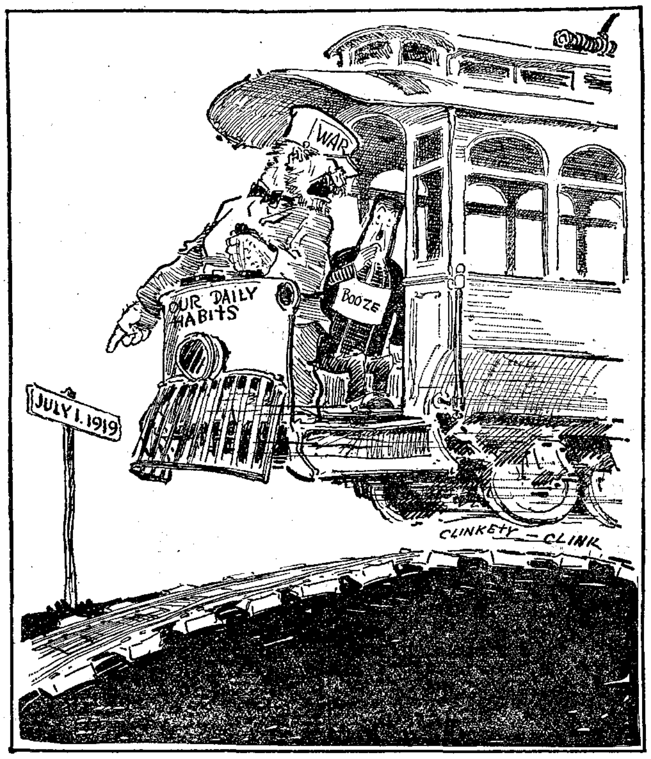
NATION-WIDE DROUGHT IN SIGHT

WHETHER THE DRY SPELL that is to begin on July 1 will ever be broken is the question now engaging the earnest thought of those most affected. The prohibition forces have captured strategic positions from which, many observers predict, they will never be compelled to withdraw. This happened when the United States Senate approved a law imposing complete nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic from July 1, 1919, till the end of the war and the completion of demobilization, and when the National Food Administration, as a further war-measure, ordered the manufacture of beer to stop entirely on December 1 of this year. The action of the House, it is generally conceded, will be in harmony with that of the Senate. "All calculations may now be safely based on the conclusion that the United States will become 'bone dry' on the first of next July," remarks the Charlotte, N. C., *Observer*, which as a result of the Senate's action sees the prohibitionists "in occupancy of the vestibule of the saloonless temple." It is the belief of many members of Congress that this marks the end of the liquor traffic in the United States, affirms the Washington *Post*, which goes on to say that these Congressmen "hold the opinion that sentiment against it is so pronounced that when the war is over and the demobilization of the troops is actually effected, which in itself may require several years, the prohibition amendment to the Constitution will have been ratified by the necessary number of States and prohibition written into the basic law of the land." "There may be no break in the dry spell once it is started," remarks the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, and this probability is discust by many other papers throughout the country, including the Spokane *Spokesman Review*, St. Louis *Star* and *Republic*, Houston *Post* and *Chronicle*, and the *American Issue*, a prohibition organ published in Westerville, Ohio. The last-named paper holds that the prohibition forces were strong enough to force through their enactment in its original form, which called for a bone-dry nation by January 1, 1919; and it explains their acquiescence in the postponed date of enforcement, which the New York *World* ironically characterizes as "virtue's compromise with vice," as follows:



THE ZERO HOUR.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

> "The desire of the liquor people could not be better met than for the leaders in the United States Senate to have forced the issue of an earlier closing period. It would have given the liquor people their opportunity for question and debate. Use of this opportunity by the friends of the liquor forces would have been made in such a way as to shift the issue from the merits of war-prohibition to the item of revenue as well as the unreasonableness of insistence at this time contrary to the recommendations of the administration and by taking up this cry, supported by certain of the press over the country through proliquor inspiration, could have worked irreparable injury to the war-prohibition cause."



"HERE'S WHERE YOU GET OFF."
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

It was in return for this concession, we are told by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, that the prohibitionists were permitted to add the clause extending the operation of war-time prohibition throughout the period of demobilization.

The St. Louis *Star* reminds us that fourteen of the necessary thirty-six States have already ratified the prohibition amendment, and the Chicago *Tribune* notes that "by abolishing alcoholic beverages altogether America will be making an experiment that is almost without parallel in the history of civilization." This Chicago paper goes on to say:

> "Only the Turks have attempted it with success, and they have done so under the powerful sanction of a nationally accepted religion. Russia has been held up as an example of a nation which successfully eradicated the consumption of intoxicants, but impartial reports indicate that alcoholic beverages were still produced and still consumed in large measure under the so-called 'dry' régime. But we may assume that if the Government of the United States is authorized to enforce a prohibition law it will enforce it to the letter; the country will not be nominally 'dry': it will be actually dry.
>
> "In making this experiment there is certainly the possibility, and perhaps the probability, that we shall never again want to sanction the sale of liquor."

But the Philadelphia *Record*, dwelling on the postponement of war-time prohibition from January 1 to July 1, suggests that this may prove "but another of those 'victorious retreats,'" and that "it may be that John Barleycorn will never come to his last ditch." For—

"It will depend largely upon what happens in the meantime to that greater evil, the Kaiser. If the war shall have been brought to a close before next July the doctrine of self-determination among nations, for which we are now fighting, may be extended to apply to individuals.

"The prohibitionists have made their fight upon the grounds that the abolition of alcohol was a war-time necessity. There are many who have felt, and still feel, that they were insincere in this; that they merely seized a war-time opportunity to make the enforcement of their will upon others a peace-time permanency. We shall see what we shall see.

"The main victory at present appears to belong to the President, for it is said that it was he who suggested the six months' postponement. It was a wise and an equitable suggestion, for it will give to those whose capital is invested in the business an opportunity to withdraw without losses that would be serious and unjust."

This war-time prohibition comes to us as a rider attached to the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill. As Senator Sheppard, its author, points out, this amendment "marks the final step in the series of prohibition regulations put into force since the war began." Moreover, both the House and the Senate have approved a resolution empowering the President in his discretion to establish prohibition zones, "of such size as he may deem advisable," around munition-factories, mines, shipyards, and other war-production plants. Commenting on this resolution, the Washington *Post* says:

"In view of the fact that war-work is being done in every section of the country, and since the President may make these dry zones as large as he sees fit, to take in an entire State even, it would be possible for him under this authority to shut off the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors at once."

The cost of war-time prohibition to the Government, according to a statement issued by the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, will be the loss of "an estimated revenue of $750,000,000 in internal-revenue taxes." Chairman Kitchin, of the House Ways and Means Committee, evidently concedes this loss, and more, for he is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* as saying:

"If prohibition goes into effect July 1 next year, as proposed in the Senate bill, we will have to go to some other subjects to get the $1,000,000,000 in taxes which were expected to be derived from liquor taxes in the present bill [the War Revenue Bill]. If the Food Administration's order to stop the manufacture of beer next December goes into effect it is estimated that we will lose about $120,000,000 during the remaining half of the fiscal year. In estimating the revenues from this bill we estimated that conditions would go along about as they have."

On the other hand, we read in the New York *Sun* that the discontinuance of brewing and distilling—the latter was stopt by order of the President nearly a year ago—will save about 50,000,000 bushels of barley for food and feed uses. In another column of the same paper we read:

"It will be a matter of a few months only before the beer-drinkers will be out of a supply. As the entire whisky stock of the nation will be consumed within a year, according to the estimates of the best qualified government experts, this means a dry nation with or without prohibition legislation.

"The bans placed upon both distilling and brewing are put down as war-conservation measures. Distilling was stopt to save the large amount of grain that was converted into alcohol. Brewing is to be stopt to save not only the grain that was malted, but fuel consumption and transportation as well. A big saving in coal consumption and in freight-car capacity of the nation is anticipated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It seems now to be a case of an Austrian Army awfully delayed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Report that Lenine is "out of danger" must indicate that he has left Russia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Many a man of forty is about to find that cure for obesity that he has so long hunted.—*Baltimore American.*

Don't be a prop for the propagandist.—*Savannah News.*

Reading the war-news, we agree with the correspondents that the beginning of the end again has begun.—*Emporia Gazette.*

At stated intervals the Government probes the cost of living and invariably confirms our suspicion that it is high.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

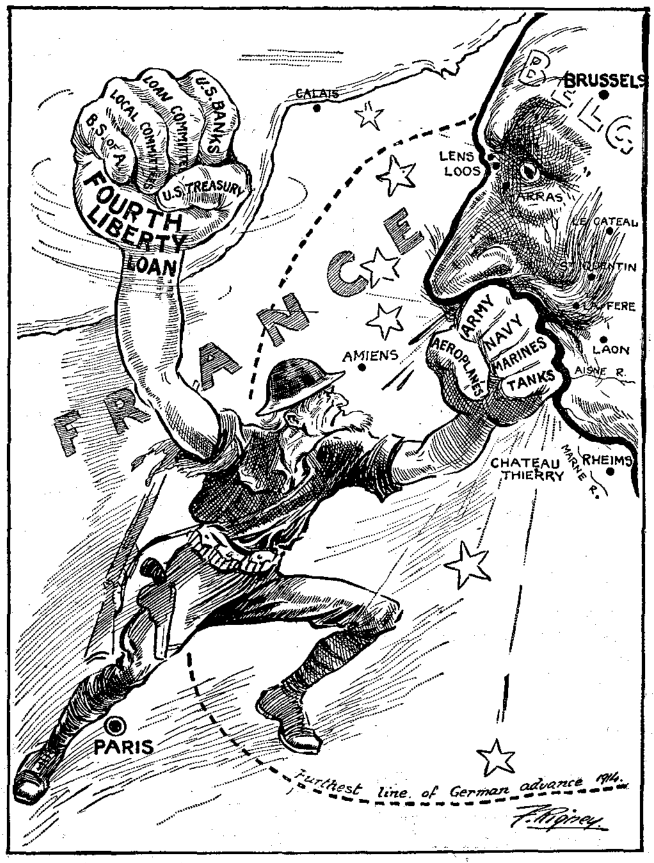
Motorless Sundays are helping to make the world permanently safe for democracy, and temporarily and incidentally safe for pedestrians.—*New York Sun.*

Uncle Sam is sending more soldiers across the ocean every month than had ever crossed it before this war in the history of the world.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Congressmen who voted against the war because they thought their constituents didn't want war are now discovering that it was themselves the constituents didn't want.—*Kansas City Star.*

Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool? Yes, sir, yes, sir, two bags full. One for the sailor lad, one for Pershing's man, but the stay-at-home civilian must do the best he can.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

The Berlin *National Zeitung* says: "The Germans seek to weaken the enemy by retiring far to the rear," probably operating on the knowledge that their attempts to advance only appeared to make the enemy stronger.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



CHANGING THE KAISER'S "MAP."

—Rigney in *Scouting* (organ of the Boy Scouts).

The morale of the German Army will look like its morals if it gets any lower.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The hardest work now facing America is to keep from becoming a nation of optimists.—*Atlanta Journal.*

It is possible that the Michigan boys may have Mr. Ford out of politics by Christmas.—*Kansas City Star.*

This seems to be a Pan-German retreat.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The war is costing Great Britain $25,000 a minute, and is beginning to be worth the money.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

It begins to look as tho that "strategic retreat" were made up of about one part strategy and ninety-nine parts gallop.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

If the Germans are as smart as they claim they would have invented a movable cyclone-cellar for the Rhine valley before this.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

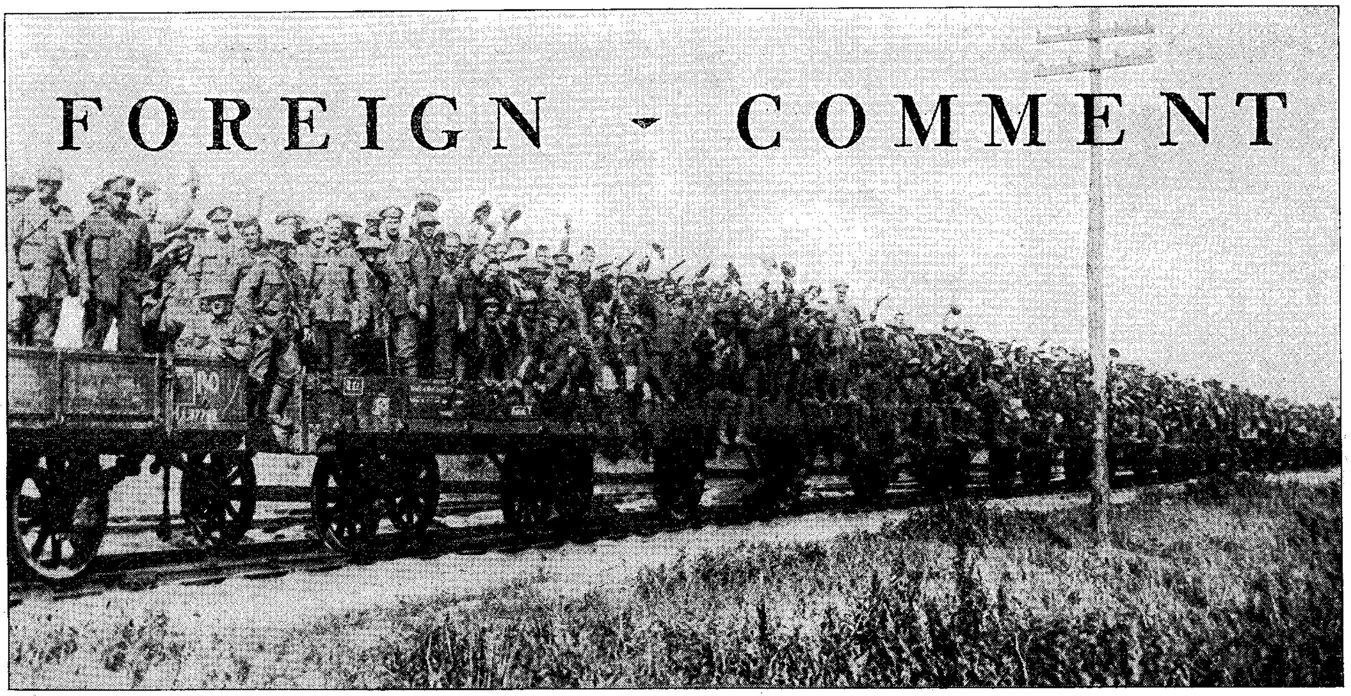
If Thomas Nelson Page succeeds Walter Hines Page as ambassador to the court of St. James's, will that be turning over a new leaf?—*Chicago Daily News.*

If, as Germany claims, its spy system was not adequate, it seems to be a reasonable conjecture that no system of that kind ever could prove adequate.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who were fair generals when fighting the Russians, made the same mistakes as a lot of other men and went out of their class.—*Emporia Gazette.*

It is announced that the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is to marry Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg. We think the bride ought to know in advance that even if we do not adhere to our present plan of hanging the prince, he will certainly be out of money and without a job, and she will certainly have to take in washing.—*Houston Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

KEEPING THE HUN ON THE RUN: BRITISH TROOP-TRAIN TAKING MEN UP TO THE FIRING-LINE.

GERMANY'S BACK TO THE WALL

THE SWASHBUCKLER RUNNING AMUCK through Europe, as Lloyd George long ago pictured Germany, has now lost all his bluster and protests loudly that he is flourishing his trusty sword merely to protect himself. Such is the impression gathered from the spokesmen of the Central Powers, including the Kaiser, his generals, and high state officials. The new definition of the war "made in Germany" is very different from the one built on *Mitteleuropa* and world-conquest dreams, as may be judged from Emperor William's telegram to the municipality of Munich, which reads:

> "The German people understands the difficulty of the present decisive battles against an enemy filled with hatred, jealousy, and the will to destruction, but has unanimously decided to devote all its strength to defend against its enemies' assaults its sacred soil and its *Kultur*, which it had won in peaceful work."

A similar message sent to the city of Dresden elicits the remark from an Amsterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* that the Kaiser no longer talks of "victory by the sword and the annihilation of the enemy," and attention is called to the statement of the Crown Prince, which was noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week, in which, according to the Berlin *Vorwärts* he "out-Kühlmanned Kühlmann," the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, who lost his place because of his doctrine that the war could not be ended by a purely military decision. The *Vorwärts* draws a deadly parallel between the Crown Prince's statement and that of von Kühlmann, accentuating the fact that whereas von Kühlmann did not expect peace by a purely military decision, in the expectation of the Crown Prince a military decision does not enter at all. The *Vorwärts* proceeds:

> "We would have rejoiced if in June we had heard words from the Crown Prince which gave moral support to the Foreign Minister. We did hear Hohenzollern words in those days, but they sounded otherwise.
>
> "On June 16, the German Kaiser made his speech about the struggle between the two conceptions of the world, the German conception of right, freedom, honor, and morality, and the Anglo-Saxon heathen worship of money, and he went on: 'These two conceptions are wrestling with each other, and one must be completely overcome.'
>
> "The words of the German Crown Prince in September have not quite the same sound. There is room in the world for all nations. That is something other than a struggle of two conceptions, one of which must definitely be overthrown."

Echoing the present views of the Kaiser, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is quoted as saying, "The decisive battle for the Central Powers is taking place on the Western Front, where the Central Powers are standing shoulder to shoulder in a defensive battle." The Field-Marshal's statement as given to Vienna newspapers reads further:

> "The fact that the Austrian offensive on the Piave was not carried out must not be taken too tragically. It certainly was not for a lack of courage, for the troops fought splendidly. The reason must be sought in the flooding of the Piave."

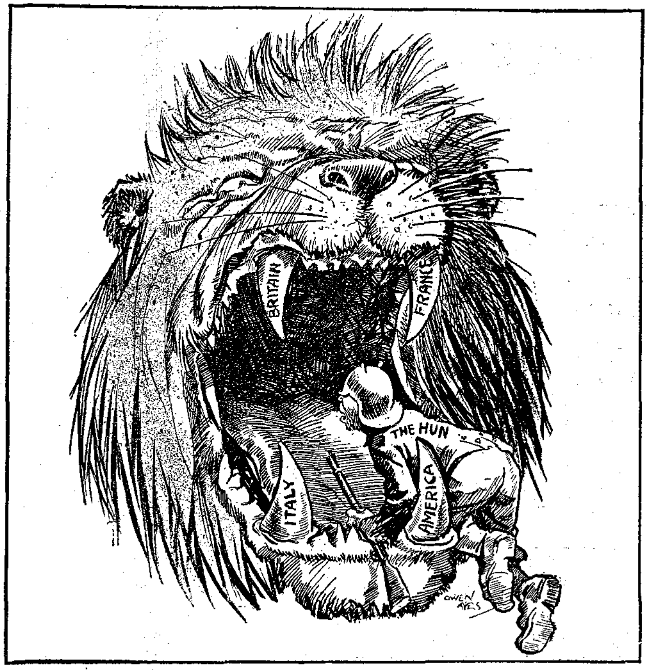
The Field-Marshal said he looked with confidence to Albania and Macedonia, "while in Palestine the English had not succeeded with numerous bloody attacks in shaking the resistance of the Turks." He also referred to the British expeditions in Persia and on the Murman coast of Russia, but foremost in his mind, evidently, is the fighting on the Western Front, about which he gave expression to these words of encouragement:

> "It is true we are suffering grievously from the war, but we shall emerge stronger from it. We shall return home after the glorious battle to assured peaceful labor and then pluck the fruit of our fight. To this end the watchword is 'Persevere.' We may look serenely into the future."

In Vienna newspapers also General Ludendorff is reported to have said:

> "The war has now been concentrated upon French territory, and by the enormous utilization of troops and materials has assumed proportions which have thrown everything hitherto accomplished in the shade. We thus far have stood the bitter struggle honorably and are confident that we will continue to do so.
>
> "We may all be thankful that the war in the form it has assumed has, on the whole, been spared us in our home territory. The armies of the Central Powers are safeguarding their homes."

In August it was feared that the Americans might arrive too late to save the Allies from defeat, observes the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, but now appearances are that they arrived too late to beat the Germans, as the Germans may already be beaten before the United States armies are at their full strength in the field. The outgivings of Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff suggest to this journal that their anxieties run on similar lines, for they are now doing all they can to convince the German public they can beat the Americans. The interviews given to correspondents to brighten up things generally, and especially von Hindenburg's manifesto, or, as it is entitled, a "solemn warning to Germans at the front and Germans at home," to keep united, will have an effect hardly that which its author intended. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* adds:



WAIT TILL THE LION STOPS LAUGHING.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

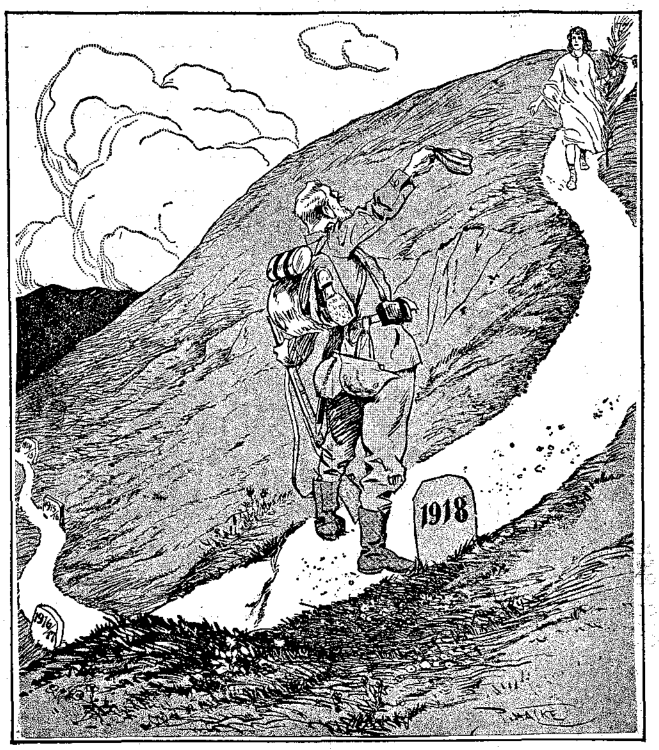
> "Even *Vorwärts* criticizes it, tho it knows the risk of suppression in doing so. The Socialist journal openly declares that 'Hindenburg goes somewhat too far,' which is putting it mildly, 'when he says that the Entente's description of internal conditions in Germany is false. On the contrary, many Germans—in fact, the majority of Germans—believe that the enemy suggestions of reform are correct and, therefore the Field-Marshal has no business to say the contrary, tho the German Socialists, like all other Germans, do not wish to accept any internal reforms from enemy hands.'
>
> "Other newspapers so far do not comment on Hindenburg's warning, except respectfully to suggest that it might have contained more information about the military situation, which is the subject of the whole nation's profound anxieties. The German people are far more interested in the continual changes in the war-map than in the Field-Marshal's inflated phraseology regarding the wickedness of the enemy."

Meanwhile press dispatches tell us of various moves in the approaching "greatest of all Teuton peace drives," including a report attributed to the Hague *Tyd* to the effect that the Central Powers are considering an armistice for the winter. The Zurich *Nachrichten* is named as authority for the statement that the Entente for financial reasons will not go through another winter of the war, while the *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram describing the growth of peace propaganda in England. Nevertheless, we learn from a Vienna correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* that in a conference in Vienna between Admiral von Hintze and Count Burian the two statesmen agreed that in the present circumstances no action toward peace could have the slightest success. Their view was that after the present Allied offensive is over the enemy must admit they can not break through the German front and that a battle to break Germany would last for years. On the other hand, the Augsburg *Abendpost*, which represents the views of the Bavarian Government, lays stress on Germany's "most terrible losses," which

> "are far worse than those of the Entente, because Germany's casualties all occur among the German people, whereas the Allies are a group of many nations, European, African, white and black.
>
> "Germany must admit that England has some reason to view our action with distrust. Our rejection of Lord Haldane's fleet agreement must have forced the English to the belief that we really planned war against them. The present war can only end by compromise and renunciation. Our enemies will only believe in our sincerity if we give up big words after each of our military successes. Let us not forget that the Central Powers are in the position of a besieged fortress, and therefore the war can not be won by purely military means. Our submarine hopes have been disappointed. We have muddled things with America, saying she might send soldiers, but not armies.
>
> "All this shows we must bow to conciliation. This is our only salvation. Germany's Government must take the initiative in such a peace of renunciation without further ado."

A Rotterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* issues a warning against forming false conclusions on the attitude recently taken by the Pan-German newspapers. He writes:

> "These organs have lately represented the German public as nerve-broken, almost panic-stricken, and would seem deliberately to be trying to give the outside world as somber an impression as possible of the feeling in Germany. But all this has only a political motive. The Pan-Germans wish to convey that this imaginary moral *débâcle* is the result of 'weakness' of the Government, of Hertling's failure completely to disavow Kühlmann's defeatist speech, and, most of all, of the Reichstag's pernicious 'peace' resolution. What they are playing for is a strengthening of the military dictatorship, and to this end they have even descended to the level of imputing the Somme defeat to the army's morale being weakened by these unhappy things. Let me quote the opinion of a neutral observer on this matter:
>
> "'It is possible that few who have confidently believed in the prophecies of a speedy peace by complete victory are deeply discouraged and downhearted. But the truth is that, with the exception of those few, nobody has held this belief for the past four months, and the Pan-German representation that the whole German nation is suddenly plunged into the darkest pessimism is quite misleading. The majority of the people have been pessimists since the end of March in the sense that they do not see any prospect of the war ending. True, they are beginning to realize now the dangers of the military situation, but the remark I have often heard in the last few weeks is, "America is a great danger to us. But so was Russia. We passed through that, and so we shall this. It will go on like that until both sides give up trying to win."'"



THE GERMAN SOLDIER'S DREAM OF PEACE.

[His dream may come true in a way he doesn't expect.]

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

CANADA'S ARM OF MIGHT

THE ALACRITY with which Britain's dominions sprang to the aid of the mother country in the Great War constitutes a splendid page of British history that will never be disregarded by future German statesmen of world-conquest aspirations. The story of the quick response to the call to arms in Canada, Australia, and India is familiar, and made more memorable day by day, yet if we examine into any one of these records the bare details of facts and figures give it new emphasis. Thus the London *Daily Telegraph* reminds us that while Canada had an army of barely three thousand men four years ago, since then four hundred thousand men have crossed the sea to fight in the ranks of the Canadian Corps. Canada has not only been a reservoir of magnificent manhood, *The Telegraph* points out, but also it has been an entirely indispensable base of British supplies of food and munitions of war. As to the latter, a Toronto correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

> "The extent to which Canada produced munitions of war is shown by the following figures: The total production of shells up to a recent date is 60,000,000 pounds, and the total production of explosives and propellants for cartridges and shells is 100,000,000 pounds. The total value of orders placed in Canada by the British Government is $1,200,000,000 (£240,000,000). Of this amount $600,000,000 (£120,000,000) was lent to the British Government by the Dominion. There have been at one time employed in this work 350,000 men and women. Contracts have been placed in the Dominion for 112 ships, with a total tonnage of 450,000. Most of these vessels will have been launched during 1918.
>
> "The annual net export of wheat and flour for Great Britain and the Allies has increased over the average of the export before the war by 80,000,000 bushels. The net export of beef has increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds yearly, and of pork and products 125,000,000 pounds.
>
> "The total outlay of the country for war-purposes is $875,000,000 (£175,000,000), and the national debt, which before the war was $336,000,000 (£67,200,000), is now $1,200,000,000 (£240,000,000). Domestic war-loans have totaled $756,000,000 (£151,200,000), or $100 (£20) per head of the population.
>
> "The Canadian Patriotic Fund subscriptions total $40,000,000 (£8,000,000), the Canadian Red Cross $18,000,000 (£3,600,000), the British Red Cross $6,000,000 (£1,200,000), the Belgian Relief Fund $3,000,000 (£600,000), and the Military Y. M. C. A. $4,500,000 (£900,000). In addition to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the municipalities, corporations, and private individuals have raised $18,000,000 (£3,600,000) for various other war-objects. The gifts of the people of Canada for war-purposes total at least $90,000,000 (£18,000,000)."

Of the 400,000 men sent overseas, the *Times's* correspondent informs us, 43,000 have lost their lives in the war:

> "Of these 27,040 were killed in action, 9,280 died of wounds, 2,257 died from disease, and 5,342 are believed to be dead. The total of sick and wounded is 113,007, but between 30,000 and 40,000 of these have returned to duty. More than 10,000 distinctions have been awarded to Canadian soldiers and nurses."

British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

"BARELY TOUCHED ME."

Wounded British soldier displaying the helmet that saved his life.

AS JAPAN SEES THE SIBERIAN MOVE

SHARP CRITICISM of Allied military aid to the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia is directed by some sections of the Japanese press, not so much on account of intervention as because it will prove ineffectual. The prediction of its futility is based on the argument that much greater military forces will be necessary in Siberia than have been agreed on by Japan and the United States. The Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo*, a conservative financial organ, believes, however, that the adoption of the present American-Japanese plan by no means rules out of consideration the one of larger scope proposed by France and England, which had been seriously considered by the Government at Tokyo. Japan may have to reconsider this original plan, we are told, if she is to check German penetration of Siberia and help the Russians establish order in the territory stretching from the Japan Sea to the Urals and beyond. The apathy exprest by the Tokyo *Asahi* toward the Siberian measure adopted by the Terauchi Ministry is sometimes ascribed to this journal's policy of opposition to the cabinet on any score, and attention is called to the plausible argument of this influential journal, which follows:

> "To go into Siberia with a few thousand soldiers, as has been suggested by President Wilson, will fail to attain the purpose for which this measure is proposed. And yet, on the other hand, Japan is not prepared to embark upon a military undertaking in Siberia on such a large scale as has apparently been proposed to her by France and England. To meet the expectation of our European Allies, we would have to send at least a million soldiers into and across Siberia, which is obviously impossible for us to undertake."

In contrast to this view, the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, edited by a brother of Viscount Motono, who recently resigned as Foreign Minister, voices a most optimistic opinion, which may be summarized as follows:

> "The Russian people, excepting the Bolsheviki, are not friendly toward Germany. They are anxiously waiting for Allied aid for the regeneration of their country. Once Japan, with or without Allied assistance, enters Siberia for the obviously sincere purpose of helping them, the Russians will not be slow in joining hands with us. To attain this end, we do not think it necessary to make extraordinary sacrifices. The mere report that we have resolved to come to the rescue of those patriotic Russians will have a tremendous moral influence upon those Russians who are still holding their own in the region from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal in the midst of great pressure brought to bear upon them by the Bolsheviki. If our troops actually reach Lake Baikal the whole territory of Siberia clear up to the Urals will virtually come under the influence of the Russians who are eager to throw off both the Bolsheviki and the German yoke."

Tho indorsing in the main the action of the Terauchi Cabinet, the Tokyo *Kokumin* expresses a skeptical and even suspicious feeling about our idea of sending an economic mission to Russia.

Photograph from the Western Newspaper Union.

THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF THE BOLSHEVIKI.

Allied military and naval officers at Czecho-Slovak headquarters in Vladivostok. Colonel Ward, of the British battalion, is at the right.

Also this journal believes that in order to save Russia, the Allies must not only reach her through Siberia, but must definitely defeat the Germans on the Western Front, and to this opinion the Tokyo *Hochi* assents when it says that "German control of Russia can be effectually frustrated chiefly, if not wholly, through a decisive Allied victory on the Western Front." A Tokyo dispatch to the London *Times* affords Russian light on the problem in the views of Mr. Boris Lopatin, vice-chairman of the Anglo-Russian Society and editor of the Vladivostok *Moyagazeta*, who points out that the question of first importance in the Russian Far East is government, because upon it depends the restoration of Russia's power to reenter the war. If the Allies' sole intention is to fight Germany and to save Russia, he tells us, only two courses are open. First, not to support any separate Siberian Government; secondly, to facilitate the organization of a Russian volunteer corps by supplying arms and money. We read then:

> "A Russian volunteer army is necessary not only to strengthen the efforts of the Allies, but to restore order, reestablish communications, enable the working of the legitimate powers of the *zemstvos*, municipalities, and governments of eastern and western Siberia, from which the Government of Great Siberia will arise in the natural course of events. Such a volunteer army could not act without the full support of the Allies. Without such an army I believe no Siberian bulwark can be created against Germany. England, Japan, and America will achieve splendid results if their policy has only one aim, the driving of the Germans from the Far East, but they can do no worse service to Russia, and therefore to themselves, if they support any of the present pretenders to power, for that would only augment political trouble.
>
> "Any one in Siberia backed by military forces can become a dictator, but such a dictatorship would induce a false atmosphere of peace in a country still liable to be victimized by Bolshevist and other disintegrating forces. Should we ask the advice of Germany in the present situation, she would reply, 'Give Siberia a dictator.' My opinion is that a sound Government can emerge only from slow constitutional processes."

A WELCOME FOR OUR BOYS—A kindly injunction printed in the Brixton Independent Church service paper deserves wider currency, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, which quotes the document as follows:

> "If you see an American soldier in the tram make yourself his friend. He is your friend already. If you see a lonely American soldier in the street prove that you and he are kinsmen. You know what he is doing for civilization, but you do not always remember that he has come from 3,000 to 7,000 miles to do it. He might want a friend to talk to. Ours was the home he went from. Make him remember he has come back to it."

THE "AMERICAN MENACE"

SPOILING A BRILLIANT IDEA by their usual clumsy workmanship, the Germans have just missed an admirable chance to benefit themselves. The plan was to stir up trouble between America and her Allies, particularly France and England, but the German methods were so elephantine that the design was immediately apparent, whereas, had the Huns been more subtle, a good deal of trouble might have been caused before we knew it. The former correspondent of the London *Times* in Berlin has been watching the trend of the editorials in German papers of late, and he writes:

> "The German press are publishing interesting articles since the conclusion of the fourth year of war, and the outstanding feature is the discovery that the United States is the blood-thirsty villain who will make peace impossible for a long time to come. Germany is now informed that President Wilson intends to fight until Germany is destroyed, and until England and the other Allies become America's vassals."

An examination of the German press amply confirms this conclusion. We find the official and inspired *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* stating in an article entitled "American Militarism" that America is in the war against "Europe as a whole," and that her aim is the commercial enslavement of the European continent. Similarly we find the *Frankfurter Zeitung* making the discovery of America's villainy, and this mouthpiece of German commerce says:

> "America, which was plunged into the war because of a President who is steeped in the follies and prejudices designed in all circumstances to prevent a German victory, is in a mental condition which for its colonial coarseness seems to surpass anything Europe ever experienced in the way of war-spirit."

This German trick has failed to rouse a spark of jealousy in the breasts of our Allies. Witness the London papers in their comments on our recent successes in France; take, for example, *The Westminster Gazette*, which says:

> "The suggestion that, owing to their newness in staff work, the Americans need time to fit their necks to the collar is on a par with the suggestion that an expanded British Army could not be relied on to fight well. The American troops, as it is, are equal to any in the world. It is not a disadvantage to come to the tactics of to-day with an open, alert mind. It is an advantage.
>
> "The public believes in American intervention out and out, and the public is right. The New World has, in literal truth, redrest the balance of the Old World and the balance has been redrest once for all."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE WAR AS A LIFE-SAVER

THE LOSS OF LIFE in the war is spurring us to a thousand efforts to save life and save health, so that the net result in the course of time may be on the plus instead of the minus side. We are coming out of this war with an increased realization of the value of health and an increased determination to conserve it. As one result this will include the adoption of a different attitude toward labor, whose condition is so closely bound up with sanitation, public and private. This is the conclusion of Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, exprest in a leading article contributed to *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston, August). The labor problem and the health problem really dovetail, Professor Fisher believes. By guaranteeing health to our laborers we are at the same time taking care of them as they are now taking care of us, and also guaranteeing health to the community at large. All we shall really have to do is to keep on caring for the workers in peace as we are now caring for them in war. No human beings have ever been so carefully looked after, from the medical and hygienic standpoint, as the soldiers in the contending armies. Writes Professor Fisher:

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THE WAR SHOULD MAKE US A HEALTHIER NATION.

And Professor Fisher points the way.

"Labor has been asked to support this war and has supported it. And at the end of the war labor will say: 'We have done this for our country; what is our country going to do for us?'

"I understand that in England promises have been made to labor which, some of the friends of labor say, it will be practically impossible to keep. But they have been made in response to this psychological attitude. There will be new and acute labor problems due to the readjustment necessary when the men from the trenches come back.

"And then there is this great problem of health. The war is a means of destroying human life; and therefore in its reaction will probably be the greatest stimulus to life-conservation which we have ever experienced. Many a town has never had good fire-fighting apparatus until it has had a great fire. We did not make much progress in safety at sea until we had the *Titanic* disaster.

"The labor problem and the health problem really fit one into the other. And we can answer labor's question: 'What will the country do for us?' very largely by giving health to labor. The greatest asset of the laboring man is his health.

"Already the armies and the navies of the belligerent nations have been making use of the very best medical talent available to keep the soldier in health; to prevent his getting typhus; to safeguard him from other epidemics; to provide him with safe drinking-water. . . . At the end of this war we shall have new medical knowledge which we would not otherwise have had.

"The war has led to a restudy of the alcohol problem. All of the belligerent nations have taken some steps toward the reduction if not the elimination of this physiological poison in order to save the men from drunkenness, from the inefficiency that comes from partial intoxication, and to save them from the venereal diseases that come from lack of self-control when under the influence of alcohol.

"Then there has been a new interest in individual health. There has been a great impulse to military and physical training all over the world. But we shall fall far short of our duty in this matter if we stop here merely. We should, during the war, certainly after the war, take the lesson of the war to heart, and in systematic fashion try to conserve human life."

In the first place, Professor Fisher believes that we ought to establish a universal system of vital statistics. We are the one great civilized nation that does not have a system of bookkeeping of national health. When Professor Fisher was first interested in this subject only one-third of the population of the United States kept records of death, and even to-day only two-thirds keep such records. He goes on:

"The fact that so few people realize that this deficiency exists is a commentary on our low health ideals. . . . . .

"When the hookworm commission went south to try to eradicate the hookworm disease the Southern communities felt insulted. They had no records, and did not know or care anything about hookworm disease.

"But when it was revealed that in some cases half of the community had hookworm disease they were very glad to have this Rockefeller Commission down to help eradicate it. . . . . .

"Along with keeping the books of health we ought to adopt health measures. We ought to establish a national department of health as one of the consequences of this war. The movement for a national department of health has received a great stimulus in England, where, after three years of experience with war, people are becoming alarmed. They are making investigations. They are finding that their negligence has been extremely costly. They have examined the conditions of women in munition-factories and have found the fatigue of long hours and dangerous conditions are really impairing the womanhood of Great Britain.

"The greatest stimulus to health-conservation would be, I believe, health-insurance. We ought to establish health-insurance throughout the nation, preferably by national action, if that be possible, but as it probably is not, then by State action. Already nine States have commissions at work on this subject. We are the one great industrial nation that does not have health-insurance, and when we secure it we shall have, I believe, what is one of the necessaries, or, at any rate, one of the great engines for an efficient democracy.

"There is another lesson which I hope the war may help teach, and that is that in order that labor shall be contented we must understand the psychology of the workingman. We must satisfy his great fundamental human instincts. . . . I think that if employers would study the psychology as well as the physiology of labor, and try to adapt conditions of work to the needs and yearnings of labor, labor discontent would be diminished far more than by any other method I know of.

"As I see it, human life, in order to be a successful human life, must satisfy six or seven of the great fundamental human instincts. In my classes I have been enumerating them as follows:

"First, there is the instinct of self-preservation, or making a living. Undoubtedly that is the most fundamental thing. But there is also the instinct of self-expression, or the instinct of workmanship; there is the instinct of self-respect and respect for others: there are the instinct of self-sacrifice or heroism; the instinct of love, or the home-making instinct; the instinct of loyalty; and possibly, whether it is innate or not I do not know, the instinct of worship. . . . . .

"A laboring man sees his work sweep by him, a peg in a shoe, a bolt in an automobile, and since he is not able to visualize his part in the product, his work ceases to be interesting and becomes drudgery. He wants to shorten his hours; and the employer, whose work is interesting, whose work is his life, can not understand why the employee is always trying to shirk, whereas he himself is willing to work twelve or sixteen hours a day. The reason is that in one case the instinct of workmanship is satisfied and in the other cases it is not. . . . . . .

"Would you try to limit the instinct of a soldier merely to his pay-envelop? Would you try to make a soldier go over the top by bribing him? Suppose President Wilson had said to General Pershing: 'Now, Pershing, I want to be sure you are always on the job, and not skimping it. I have developed a system by which your wages will go up or down according to your victories.'

"What do you suppose Pershing would have said? He would have said: 'Mr. President, what do you take me for? Of course, I must live. But I am not primarily interested, or only interested, in my pay-envelop. The motives which are sending me to France are loyalty to my country, heroism, the desire to sacrifice myself for an ideal, and, maybe, to win some glory. Idealistic motives spur me and keep me at work.'

"And now we are taking men out of the factory and sending them into the trenches, when the only stimulus we have played upon in the factory has been the pay-envelop; and yet these same dormant higher motives are there and will operate to make good soldiers. They could be enlisted to make good workmen. I hope that this may be one of the lessons of the war. If it is not, we shall have acute labor discontent when the men return from their great adventures abroad to the humdrum of the workshop.

"After this war we must apply science to industry, in a way to make industry more wholesome and healthy, which means not only better sanitation and ventilation, not only how to make the workman keep his bodily functions going properly, but how he may obtain mental health so that he may live, as Prof. Alfred Marshall says, a complete, all-around life. And if we are to say that the world owes every man a living we should mean not only that it owes him wages, but also that it owes him the full expression of the fundamental instincts of a human being."

THE ROAD-CROSSING COW—Why does a cow run across the road in front of a moving vehicle? H. L. Whited writes to *The Scientific American* (New York, August 17) that he has unraveled this mystery. Both the cow and the fowl, which exhibits the same peculiarity, have eyes so disposed on the sides of the head that they can be used separately. This, according to Mr. Whited, is the root of the trouble. He writes:

"When a cow faces an object both eyes may with ease be focused on it. When the object is at the side or rear one eye may be focused on it, while the other is viewing objects in quite a different direction. Evidently the animal may direct attention to one object with both eyes, or to two objects with different eyes, or it may inhibit one eye and direct and concentrate attention with the other toward some object of fear or fancy. In advancing in a car toward cows standing in the roadway it will be noticed that those facing the car usually turn to one side and let the car pass; those with side toward car will, if on, say, the right side of the road, run and attempt to cross to the left side; those with head away from the car will usually run down the roadway ahead, turning off at one side or the other. The reason why the cow or chicken on the right side of the road turns to cross over to the left, and *vice versa*, is, I suggest, because the eye of the animal, which sees and appreciates the danger of the advancing car, is by instinct kept on the dangerous object. To turn to the right and escape would blind the animal during the period of turning, and this she will not willingly do. But if she runs across the road in front of the car, the eye with which she first observed it will keep it clearly and continuously in view, and, she thinks, allow her to escape the impending danger. Even when safely across, if turned around, by encountering a fence or by chance, so as to perceive the enemy with the other eye, I have seen her run for dear life to recross the road to the side whence she is just come. The instinctive action, originally protective, is thus made a source of danger to the animal. The chicken, with monocular vision, labors under the same hallucination; it, too, thinks that the danger may be avoided by running with all its might, keeping the enemy all the time in view with the eye that was originally turned toward it. Thus, truly, the cow crossed the road because she crossed the road."

CHINA GOING BACK TO OPIUM

THE REVIVAL OF THE OPIUM TRADE in China under circumstances that appear to be to the discredit of the present Government of that country is announced by *The Pharmaceutical Era* (New York, August). The legalizing of this traffic again, whether for legitimate revenue purposes or in pursuit of some gigantic scheme of graft, will dishearten those who had begun to look upon it as a thing of the past. Those who were interested in suppressing it and keeping it down have now other things to occupy their attention, and its revival is only another instance of the way in which forgotten evils raise their heads under cover of great wars. If the Kaiser is to be credited indirectly with the resumption of opium-consumption in China, he may have a burden on his soul that will outweigh even the rape of Belgium and the bombing of hospitals and ambulances. Says the paper named above:

"Press dispatches of the past few months indicate that a revival of the opium traffic in China is probable, and that officials of the Government have formed a syndicate to handle the drug under the guise of an antiopium society which will sell to addicts who are under treatment. As stated in these dispatches, the Chinese Government has arranged to purchase the remaining stocks of Indian opium for $15,000,000, and payment is to be made in government bonds redeemable in ten years. The opium will be resold to the syndicate, it is stated, an agreement having been signed at Shanghai by which the Government obtains the opium at 6,200 taels (tael = $1.18) per chest and sells to the syndicate at 8,000 taels per chest. The sale to the public by the syndicate will be at a price that will yield enormous profits, permitting, it is said, high officials to share in the gains.

"This information—and there seems to be no great reason to doubt its truthfulness—opens the way for another chapter in the history of a drug which has at once eased the pain of the sufferer and enslaved millions of habitués. That many will look upon the scheme to remove the ban from the exploitation of this pernicious drug in China as a backward step is certain, for most of the civilized countries, including our own, have gone on record by enactment of laws which aim to control completely the traffic in all narcotics, of which opium and its derivatives are the chief representatives.

"The present movement in China casts a shadow over the results that were hoped would follow the work of the several international conventions that have been held at various times to control the opium traffic. The agitation against this traffic has been continued for years, especially by English philanthropists, and more particularly by the Anti-Opium League, which was organized by Lord Shaftesbury in 1873. In 1893 an English Commission was empowered by a resolution of the House of Commons to take evidence in the United Kingdom and in the Indian dominions, and to make inquiry into the economical, commercial, and social aspects of the cultivation of the poppy, and with which was connected the sale of opium to the Chinese. In 1906, as a result of the recommendations of the returned commissioners from China, an edict was issued by the Chinese Government ordering the abolition of the use of opium, both foreign and native, in China, within a period of ten years. The present information seems to indicate a return to conditions which permit the extension of the use of opium rather than an attempt to control or restrict its distribution. . . . . . .

"A knowledge of . . . the increasing use of opium and other narcotics in all civilized countries caused the American Government to enact the Harrison antinarcotic law in December, 1914, which has for its object the control of the sale of not only opium and its derivatives, but that of cocaine, the most insidious of the narcotics. While the law has been in operation but a few years, its beneficial effects are already noticeable, and it is safe to say that legislation in this direction is apt to be extended rather than repealed. That a great nation like China should again make it easier for her teeming millions to obtain the 'foreign drug,' the use of which has so increased the poverty of her masses, throws an interesting side-light on the mentality of those in charge of China's future destiny. For tho the Chinese always call opium the 'foreign drug,' it was formerly grown in half the provinces of the empire, and a great many of her officials became rich from the trade. The largest part of the opium consumed in China in former years is said to have been produced at home rather than imported from India; but it is noted that the Anglo-Chinese Opium Convention agreement their normal functions in a very definite manner.... Under these circumstances the mind can no longer be considered as sound, for the controlling ideas are no longer able to inhibit opposite ideas and there is great danger of chance intrusions entering consciousness to the detriment of the individual."

This mental condition, which we call a state of heightened suggestibility, is one of the most evil effects of alcohol on the brain, Dr. Scheffel asserts. The state is akin to hypnotism, altho its causes and controlling factors differ widely. Says the writer:

"In drunkenness the person's field of consciousness has been greatly diminished by the toxic action of alcohol, and in hypnotism the same mental state has been produced by the suggestions of the operator. In drunkenness the subject is controlled by the sight, smell, taste, and desire for alcohol, just as the hypnotized subject is controlled by the verbal or written suggestions of the operator. . . . . . .

"The intemperate man finds in alcohol a desire and temptation that he can not overcome alone and unaided. Once alcohol has become master of the personality, the threshold stimulus required for its subsequent indulgence has become greatly lowered, and as repeated actions have accumulative influence, a man may easily become a chronic alcoholic. . . . . . .

"Many who have given the behavior of periodic drinkers some study seem to leave the phenomena unexplained, but it seems to me that this class of alcoholics follow the laws of nature more closely than do the steady tipplers. The regularly repeated act of getting drunk has a definite emotional value. Rhythmic acts are more agreeable than those that are broken and irregular. A certain kind of regularity is the natural demand for the organism. Every bodily function is regular and many are rhythmic. Undoubtedly this is the physiologic basis for our appreciation of psychologic rhythm, whether an act be natural or acquired."

MAKING A STREAM BUILD ITS OWN DAMS

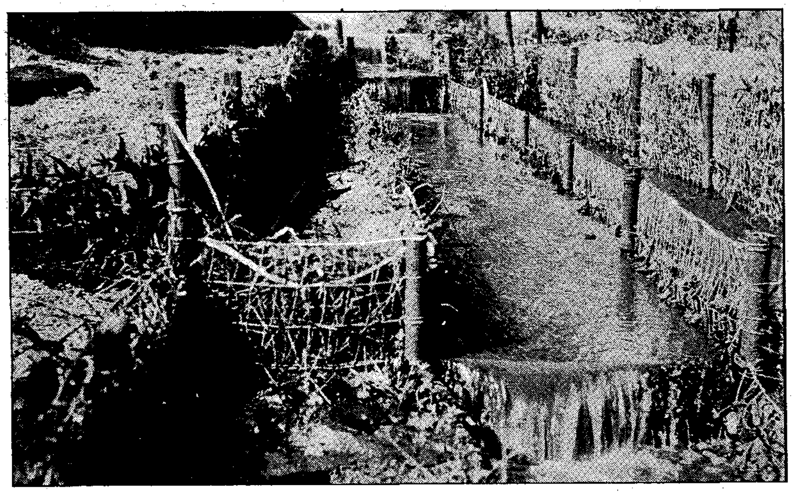
ENGINEERS IN CALIFORNIA are making streams build their own check-dams to prevent washing of the banks. These streams when in flood carry down much floating débris, and it is of this that the dams are built up. The débris, borne along by the stream, is caught in a sort of sieve of wire or other material. This lets the water through, but holds the solid matter, which in time builds up a dam behind it. The ultimate result, if the dams have been properly spaced, is a complete system of protection for the banks. Says Albert Marple, of Tropico, Cal., writing in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, August 22):

"A scheme for building up check-dams to prevent the erosion of stream banks with the detritus carried by flood waters has been applied in southern California. The plan, it is claimed, can be executed at far less cost than that of the ordinary check-dams designed to accomplish the same purpose. The plan involves building, during the low-water season, a series of porous obstruction in the channel of the stream. These can be made of woven wire fastened firmly to posts, or of any other form of construction which will permit the water to flow through while retaining the débris. The point of primary importance to be observed in the construction is that the top of each successive obstruction or dam must be at about the same level as the bottom of the one next above.

"The theory is that the floating débris, sand, boulders, and all matter carried along by the water strike the porous dam and partially clog it, thus retarding the flow and 'backing up' the water in a pond behind the obstruction.

"The detritus is deposited in this pond and the floating material is checked by the porous dam, increasing the storage capacity for detritus that will sink. The heavier material does not get as far as the dam itself until the pond or basin above has been filled to the level of the top of the dam. The dams are anchored up-stream, and as the pond fills the weight adds to the stability of the structure. An important feature claimed for this form of construction is that once the basins begin to fill it is impossible for the stream bed to shift.

"When the first or upper basin has been filled, débris naturally begins to catch on the edge of the next dam below, and the process is repeated as far as the system has been built. The system may be built for the entire length of a stream or only at points where protection is necessary. The height of each successive structure, as the work is carried up-stream, is increased enough to secure the desired effect. If the stream-bed is very steep it may be that the lower edges of the upper 'dams' will be suspended six to ten feet in the air. In such cases, of course, these upper dams would not come into service until those below had served the purpose.



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

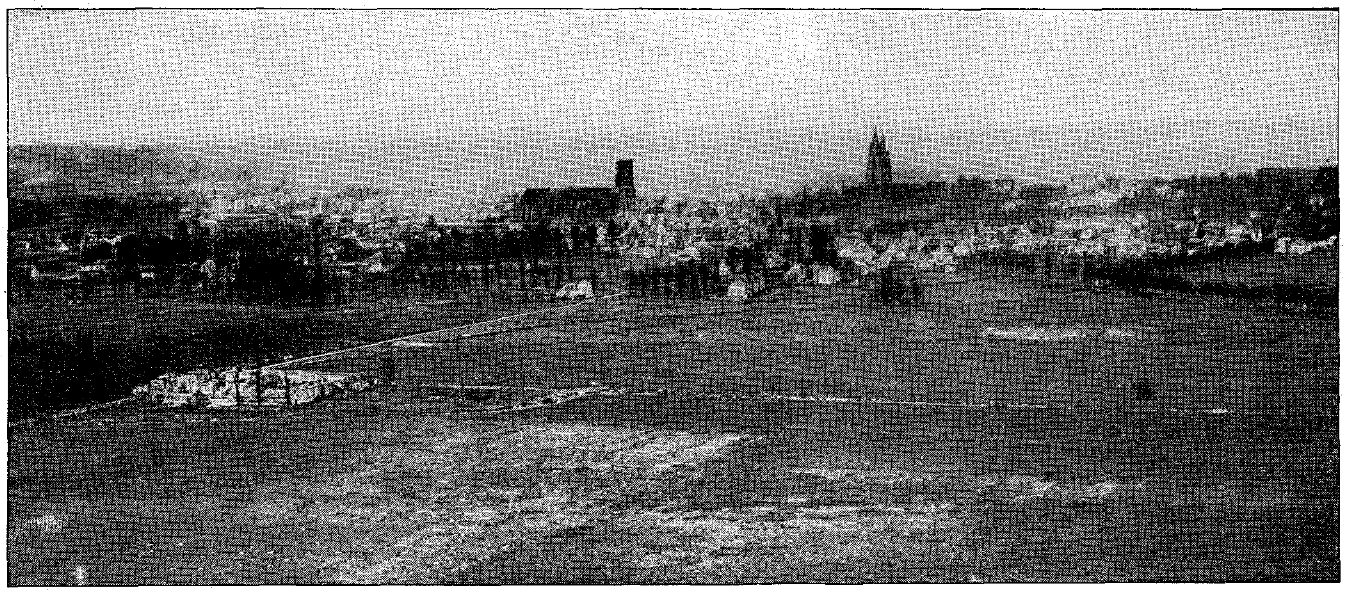
THIS STREAM IS BUILDING DAMS.

"By subdividing the space behind the dams into secondary porous compartments, with two sides across and two sides parallel to the stream bed, the cross-section to which the stream will build can be controlled to a nicety, the center being kept lower than the sides. After the basins are filled, the stream bed is 'stepped up' from center to side just as the series of dams are extended up-stream. The effect of this gradation of the banks is to keep the higher velocity at the center and comparatively quiet water at the sides."

WHY AIRPLANES NEED SPRUCE—Many engineers have doubtless been puzzled over statements that the airplane output was limited by the output of spruce. *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, August 28) elucidates:

"The average airplane contains less than 170 feet board measure of spruce. An ultimate monthly output of 10,000 airplanes would therefore involve only 1,700,000 feet—a really small quantity of lumber. Then why was there a shortage of airplane stock? Until very recently it required 70 feet of timber in the tree to furnish one foot in an airplane. About 15 per cent. of the timber in the tree was clear enough and sufficiently straight-grained to be suitable for airplane stock, and less than 10 per cent. of the stock was used in the finished plane. However, about 20 per cent. of the stock is now used, and the engineers hope to increase this to 30 per cent. The Sitka spruce of northern California, Oregon, and Washington supplies 95 per cent. of the lumber used by our Government and its Allies for flying-machines. This spruce is lighter and more resilient than any other timber available in large quantities, being fully 10 per cent. superior to Douglas fir. Less than a year ago the Spruce Production Division of the United States Signal Corps began organizing the spruce-lumbering industry. There were only 3,000 men in the spruce camps of Oregon and Washington last November where now there are 10,000. Some $3,500,000 worth of logging engines, wire rope, and steel rails were secured for use in these logging-camps, and a hundred mills are engaged in sawing the lumber. Recently the head of the German aviation forces told German reporters that America's talk about producing 50,000 airplanes before the end of the year was only another sample of American bluff. It is well that he thinks so. Our output of these machines is fast reaching a rate that will be quite as amazing to the Germans as our ship-building output has become. Liberty motors, spruce, and other airplane essentials have already reached 'quantity-production' rates, and will be delivered according to a schedule that provides ultimately for 100,000 flying machines annually."

LETTERS - AND - ART



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THE ONCE FAIR CITY OF SOISSONS,

Regained by the Allies, but in ruins. In the left center may be seen the cathedral, now collapsed, and to the right the Abbaye St. Leger.

THE DOOMED CITIES OF FRANCE

FIRES SEEN BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES make the world stand in dread of what new scenes of destruction may await us when more ground has been recovered. Soissons is a complete ruin. Armentières is reported burning, Lille is next in the order of great towns to be given back in ruin or in preservation. Can nothing stay the hand of the destroyer? The London *Daily Mail* strongly urges that notice be served on the Germans that if Lille follows the fate of Soissons, Reims, and other smaller places, no end of the war will come until a just reprisal be exacted. Let it be Hamburg, Cologne, or Berlin that, after the evacuation of its population, be reduced to ashes, so that the German civil population may come to know how German militarism has waged war. How they are likely to take it may be gaged from the terror and outcry raised by the peoples of the Rhine valley, who are quoted as lamenting, "Why did we ever bomb Paris or London?" Can not the belligerents come to an agreement to spare places not in the zone of military operations?

From Mr. Cameron Mackenzie, writing in the New York *Times*, comes the story of Soissons, and the reaction that the sight of it and other towns and villages has on the mind of the American soldier:

> "Yesterday chance took me to Soissons. The once busy, pleasing little city of the Aisne is gone. The noble cathedral there, around which the town used to cluster, has collapsed within itself under shell-fire, and there is nothing of it longer save an ugly and irretrievable ruin. The four walls stand, but in countless places they are perforated with gigantic holes and seem to support most unsteadily even the small, dangling patch of roof that is left. The shops and dwellings of the city have been tumbled into its streets.
>
> "It is needless to say that the monument in the Place de la République, erected to the citizens of Soissons who were shot by the Germans in 1870, is demolished. Perhaps it is needless to add that the two splendidly proportioned towers of the Abbaye St. Leger, dating back to the thirteenth century, likewise have been battered until no semblance of beauty has been left.
>
> "The town is completely deserted and the pounding of the German guns from the uplands, above and toward Juvigny Plateau, seems somehow to imbue the place with a deathlike calm. Soissons, robbed of its grace and sparkle, has become but another memorial to the frightfulness of the invaders.
>
> "The ruined villages and towns of northern France have, day by day, a deep and significant effect upon the boys of the American Army, tho few of them ever knew there were such cities as Villers-Cotterêts, Château-Thierry, Fère-en-Tardenois, Châlons, and Soissons in the days before the coming of the Huns. None the less, hints of former winsomeness strangely persist through the slices of church-towers, bits of façades, and the like. These hints, for all their meagerness, are not lost upon the American lads, who now by hundreds of thousands dwell in the crumbled masonry of the blighted land.
>
> "'It's a damned shame!' Over and over again I have heard such phrases from the boys from overseas, and in tones bespeaking the most honorable wrath and a mighty hardening of their youthful hearts. There is not one of them but holds that no penalty could be too stiff for the homes that have been destroyed and the charm and beauty that have been forever taken away. In short, such spectacles as that of Soissons ruined are making a portentous impression upon the young avengers who have come to France."

In a letter of Percy Robinson's to the New York *World* we get a picture of Lens, the coal city of northeastern France, which the British forces might take, were its strategic value worth the cost in men:

> "I could look up the broad main street, which is strewn with bricks and beams and the débris of wrecked buildings. On either side the houses were stumps and fragments of walls with no resemblance to habitations. The whole city is in ruins. From where I looked, the cathedral was indistinguishable. Lens is much worse than Arras, and I think than Albert, altho not perhaps quite so touching as the awful level of Ypres and Bailleul. There is no city now to capture, but only an area of tumbled masonry on low ground. Strategically it is of no value compared to the heights."

Fear and dread may well enter the German heart. Like the Kaiser's tears, after a recent visit to the battle-front, when he thanked God he was not looking upon the ruins of German villages, we read in an Amsterdam press dispatch of September 5 similar utterances of General Ludendorff:

"We may all be thankful that the war in the form it has assumed has, on the whole, been spared us in our home territory. The armies of the Central Powers are safeguarding their homes."

The Mayor of Noyon is quoted by the New York *Globe* as turning toward America for the warning word, to which *The Globe* gives its assent:

"'Can not your President or the Allies collectively address a formal warning to Germany that full and terrible punishment will be exacted for such wanton destruction? Homes can be rebuilt, hard tho it will be, but nothing can replace those relics of art and poetry of previous generations that were our pride and glory.'

"Whether such a warning would have any effect can only be guessed. But it is worth trying. There has been notable lack of German airplanes over London since German cities began to suffer systematic bombardment, and altho most parts of the western line are still far from German territory, events of the last six weeks can not have been without admonitory significance to the German people."

Amiens, relieved from the fear of destruction, uttered a hymn of thankfulness when mass was held there on August 16 in honor of the preservation of that most beautiful church. How little it has really suffered is seen in a letter to *The Daily Chronicle* (London):

"The present building was designed just 700 years ago, and was finished almost in its present form within the short space of sixty-eight years, so that in itself it represents the architecture of nearly the whole thirteenth century, the noblest period of medieval art and life.

"The two towers were finished later, and are rather small and thin. The leaden *flèche*, also rather feeble, was not added till the sixteenth century, and some of the interior decorations, such as the gloria above the high altar, remain as specimens of eighteenth-century taste, amazing in frigid hideousness.

"But the cathedral as a whole stands as one of the finest memorials of medieval religion, and all who have read Ruskin's 'Bible of Amiens' know its significance in the history of art and thought.

"During last April its destruction appeared almost certain. The enemy was hardly more than seven miles away. His heavy shells were crashing into the town. Streets and public buildings on every side fell in ruin. One large group of houses less than 200 yards from the church was consumed by fire. The inhabitants fled from the town, and no one but a few civilians and occasional visitors moved upon the streets. It appeared inevitable that the cathedral would share the fate of Reims, its rival, but its defeated rival, in beauty.

"Now the change has come. The Powers of ruin have been driven back to an average distance of more than twenty miles. Nothing but their return need cause anxiety unless, indeed, the enemy's airplanes concentrate some night for destruction by bombs as a mere display of useless spite; but that is unlikely. It is, indeed, possible that the German Command urged the gunners to spare the church just as the Kaiser's father ordered them to spare Strassburg Cathedral in 1870, tho the examples of Reims and Albert and Arras contradict the idea.

"But in any case I can find evidence of only three direct hits upon the cathedral itself, and six months' labor would restore the building pretty much to its former glory. None of the best glass has been shattered.

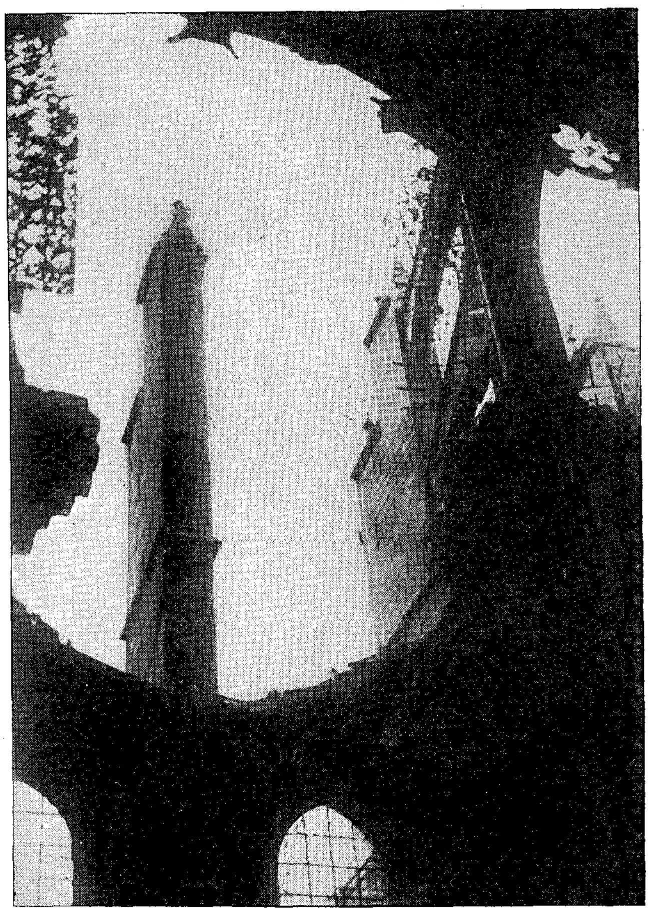
"The beautiful sculptures and designs in all the porches have been protected by sand-bags, as have the famous stalls in the choir, so carefully and elaborately wrought by sixteenth-century carpenters.

"The fine bronze statues of the two bishops, under whom the church was built have been removed from their tombs for security. The west front is entirely uninjured, and so are the nave and transepts, splendid in their simplicity and absence of adornment.

"No wonder that Amiens and all France celebrate so hazardous an escape with joy. To the whole world, in fact, the destruction of Amiens Cathedral would have been a loss hardly surpassed by the destruction of the Parthenon in Athens when the Venetian bombardment blew up the Turkish powder-magazine in its midst."

BACK TO OLD MUSIC LOVES

A SWING ROUND THE CIRCLE is to be noted in London's musical life, where the recent operatic season has seen the return of Wagner. And it is Wagner in his most German expression—"The Valkyrie." German words, indeed, do not rasp the sensibilities of the audience, for Sir Thomas Beecham's singers speak English. But Wagner's music is all there, and "the way of feeling, the way of thinking," in this opera are declared by an English critic to be "very German." Yet, continues Mr. Ernest Newman, in *The New Witness* (London), "the public, without reasoning at all about the matter, has shown by the way it flocks to Drury Lane for these 'Valkyrie' performances that an undying hatred of German policy and German militarism is quite consistent with a detached admiration for whatever good thing Germany may be able to send us in the way of art."

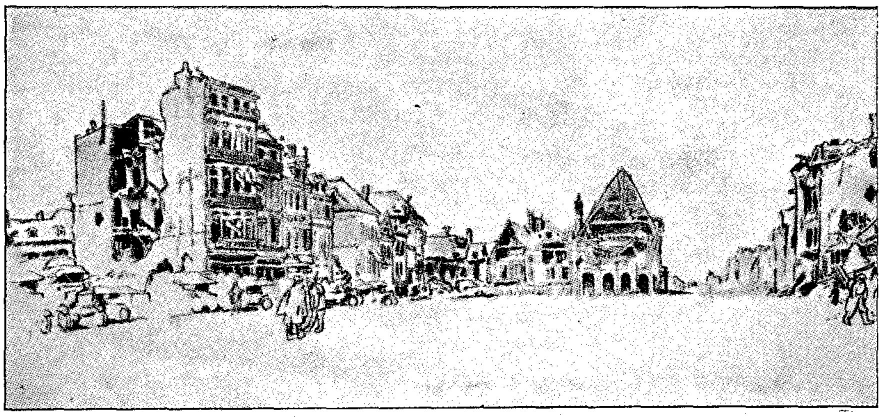


SOISSONS CATHEDRAL IN RUINS.

No church of France has suffered worse than this, which collapsed to a heap of useless ruins.

It looks as tho much water might run under the bridge before the American public comes to such a view. The approaching musical season shows a disposition toward almost entire elimination of the music of Germany from our concert-halls, as well as the opera. One of the latest pronouncements comes from Mme. Matzenauer, who is quoted by *Musical America* as favoring the internment of all German music. This well-known singer, who is a Hungarian, born in Temesvar, announces that she has blue-penciled "even the old composers like Handel, Gluck, etc.," and has hunted out Italian, French, and English songs sufficient for a repertory. Mr. Newman reports the English public as failing to find everything needed in these "Allied" fields. We read:

"The public's joy at getting 'The Valkyrie' back again is undoubtedly due, in large part, to the fact—once more a fact that we may as well face honestly—that during the last four years nothing has come to take the place of the greater German music. I overheard four different snatches of conversation at last Friday's performance; each of them was to the effect that the speaker, while quite appreciative of Puccini and Gounod and Verdi and Moussorgsky and the rest of them, was glad that the real master had at last come back. That was my own feeling as I listened to the opera. I can, I think, enjoy whatever is good in any school of music. But neither 'Otello' nor 'Boris Godunoff' nor 'Il Seraglio' nor 'Pelléas et Mélisande' nor 'Madama Butterfly' can make me quite contented with a world from which the greater Wagner is excluded. As I listened to this vast web of tone unfolding itself, as I saw this great hand descend upon the stage and silence, with a single gesture, all the talk that had been going on before, I was reminded of the respectful hush that falls upon the noisy clerks and office-boys when the senior partner comes back from his lunch. Our public has very patiently and very honestly tried of late to see in the modern French music all that its partizans see in it; and if it has not been able to take it all to its heart, it has, at any rate, come to admire many things that are beautiful in a new way, and to sympathize with the efforts of the French to do their musical thinking for themselves. But even when it has been most sympathetic, the public has had to admit that much of this music wastes itself in mere experiment, and that, without exception, it is too short-breathed to run very far without stopping. I fancy that much of the public's delight in 'The Valkyrie' comes, not merely from the beauty of the music, but from the largeness of design of the work, from the satisfaction of being carried along for four hours by a great engine that functions uninterruptedly and untiringly. We realize how vastly it benefits an artist of the first order to have an old and noble tradition of style upon which to work. What struck me in 'The Valkyrie,' after not having heard the opera or looked at the score of it for four or five years, was the superb ease and confidence of its style. The Wagnerian mannerisms, the Wagnerian *longueurs*, were unmistakably there; but they seemed very trifling things. The dominant impression was of a medium of musical speech that was equal to any demand that might be made upon it, a style that, as it were, is ready to go anywhere and do anything, to be realistically descriptive, atmospherically suggestive, philosophical, or purely emotional, and to keep all four orders of expression in constant interflow. There is no music of the present day that has anything like this universality of scope; for the satisfaction of the various sides of our imagination we have to go to various composers. When the man comes who can sum up all the new musical thinking, as Wagner summed up that of his own day, the man who shall be master of the whole field of modern feeling and modern style, we shall have then, but not till then, something as wonderful in its own *genre* as 'Tristan' and the 'Meistersingers' and the 'Ring' are in theirs."



WHAT BATTERED PÉRONNE LOOKS LIKE.

William Orpen made this sketch among the other views at the front to be kept as permanent war-memorials by the British Government.

Another commentator on this performance is Bernard Shaw, who, in the London *Nation*, returns for the moment to his earlier love of dramatic and musical criticism. Considering the opera first as drama, he falls violently foul of *Brünnehilde's* clothes:

"I ask how any woman can be expected to look like a valkyr, or feel like one, or move like one, in the skirt of an ultra-womanly woman of the period when a female who climbed to the top of an omnibus would have been handed to the police as a disgrace to her sex? If Sir Thomas or any one else imagines that the situation is saved by adding to the womanly skirt a breastplate and a barmaid's wig of that same period, they err. In 1876, when this ridiculous dress was 'made in Germany,' it could at least be said that when *Brünnehilde* left the theater in her private character, she wore a long skirt. But before Miss Agnes Nicholls leaves her dressing-room for the street she has to put on a short skirt, and to find even that conspicuous for its length in the crowd of knickered chauffeuses and booted and breeched female war-workers of all sorts. Why on earth does not Sir Thomas throw all this rag-bag rubbish of fifty years ago into the dust-bin, and make his valkyries look like valkyries and not like Mrs. Leo Hunter? This thing is beyond patience."

The "production" was English so far as words were concerned, but Mr. Shaw declares that "the old routine was carried out in all its sacred staleness." The scenery, he says, made old Drury feel young again. "Wings, sky-borders, set-pieces: nothing was missing. Granville Barker must have chuckled." A suggestion to modern producers to eliminate another element of the opera's Germanism. But then there is one added and probably insuperable difficulty, which Shaw, with a famous trial and "Black Book" in mind, brings forth with his customary satanic jibe at the British public:

"The house was crammed from floor to ceiling, and the applause prodigious. This, for a work of which the hero and heroine are within the tables of consanguinity, written and composed by one classed by our patriotic papers as a congenital scoundrel with a specific lust for the blood of women and children, would probably be accounted for by the patriots on the ground that Old Drury, huge as it is, does not hold 47,000 people. I will therefore conclude by mentioning that I never saw a more normal and native British musical audience in my life, or a more enthusiastic one. And now bring along your Dora and hale me to the Tower."

So far as we have heard, his challenge has not yet been accepted, and we may look for other incitements to punitive judgment, if the public which Mr. Shaw delights to bait does not ignore him through sheer boredom.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT READS—Certain newspapers may possibly wear as a war-decoration the report that they are read by the President. Back from the London *Times* comes the statement, elicited by its Washington correspondent, "through what channels President Wilson gets the news of the day":

"A newspaper writer recently found that the President looks over eight newspapers more or less regularly. They are the Baltimore *Sun*, Washington *Star*, New York *Post*, *Times*, and *World*, Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican*, the Philadelphia *Record*, and the Newark (New Jersey) *News*. Each day the President's private secretary and two assistants clip from many papers, and the clippings deemed of interest to the President are pasted onto sheets of yellow paper, thirty or forty pages of which are fastened together. Striking cartoons are often cut for the President's special attention.

"President Wilson reads the weekly edition of *The Times* (London), regularly. French and Italian journals he knows through translations, and translations from German papers are supplied to him regularly. For intimate information from Europe he depends on ambassadors, ministers, and consuls.

"Twice every week the secret service submits a report to him. The Army and Navy intelligence bureaus also report regularly. Individuals—United States citizens and others—who believe themselves possessors of important information, are told to put it in writing. A great number of these unofficial memoranda are sent to the White House, and it is said the really valuable ones always reach the President."

THE ARMY'S "INDEX"

A CHANCE TO POSE AS MARTYRS is perhaps afforded the authors of certain books classed by the War Department as undesirable reading for our soldiers. These books, if found in war-camp libraries, are to be "removed or destroyed." Former college professors, professional anarchists, pacifists, editors, and poets figure among the writers of these books, who will perhaps come forth with pleas against the strangulation of learning. Nothing is said in the orders coming from the Library War Service Headquarters in the Library of Congress about the use made of these works among the civilian population of the country. But lest some of these should be accidentally sent among gifts forwarded to camp libraries, the list which has appeared to some extent in the press may be reproduced here:

"Approaches to the Peace Settlement," by E. G. Balch.
"Prison Memories of an Anarchist," by Alexander Berkman.
"America's Relation to the Great War," by John W. Burgess.
"European War of 1914," by John W. Burgess.
"Witness E. Testifies," by Capshaw Carson.
"World in Perplexity," by Arthur G. Daniells.
"World War," by Arthur G. Daniells.
"England's World Empire," by A. H. Granger.
"England or Germany," by Frank Harris.
"With the German Armies in the West," by Sven Hedin.
"Germany's Fighting Machine," by E. F. Henderson.
"Why War?" by Frederic C. Howe.
"Germany Misjudged," by Roland Higgins.
"A More Excellent Way," by Rufus M. Jones.
"How to Protect Our Soldier," by W. S. Leake.
"Revelations of an International Spy," by I. T. T. Lincoln.
"Germany in War Time," by M. E. Macauley.
"What Could Germany Do for Ireland?" by James K. McGuire.
"Emden," by H. von Muecke.
"The War in America," by Hugo Münsterberg.
"Vampire of the Continent," by Ernst von Reventlow.
"German-American Handbook," by F. F. Schrader.
"Doing My Bit for Ireland," by Margaret Skinnider
"Conquest of War," by M. M. Thomas and others.
"Songs of Armageddon," by George Sylvester Viereck.
"World's Crisis in the Light of Prophecy," anonymous.

In another list of books listed by the War Department for destruction earlier in the month were:

"Free Speech and a Free Press," by an anonymous author.
"What Germany Wants," by Edmund von Mach.
"Ireland's Case," by Seumas McManus.
"Open Letters to Profiteers," by Scott Nearing.
"The Last Weapon," by Theodora Wilson Wilson.

The weekly department of *The Librarian* appearing in Wednesday's Boston *Transcript* affords this general comment, which may be fitted to the particular case as the researches of the reader have equipped him for detection:

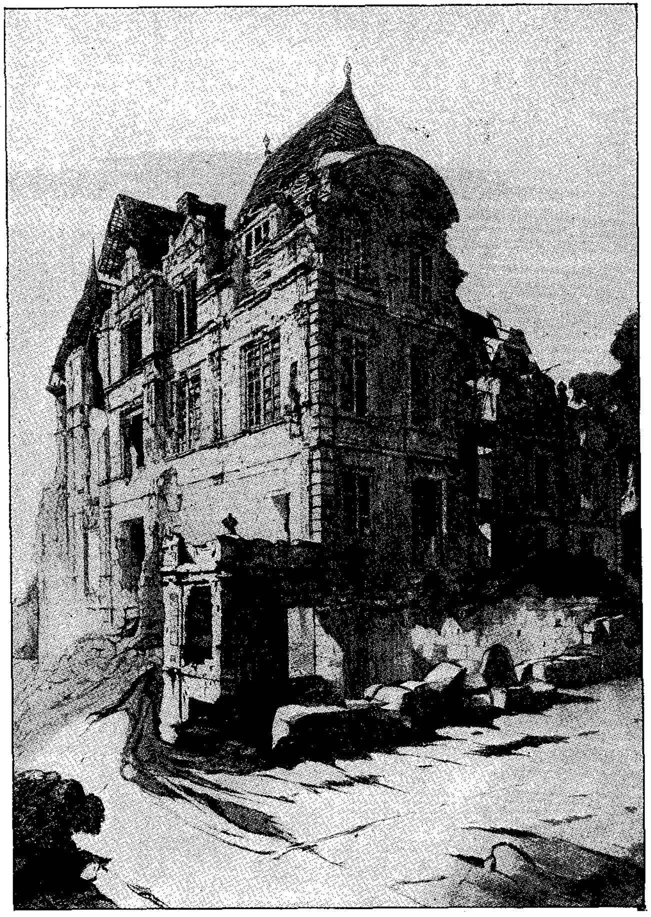
"Here is a group of old friends! The pro-German whose motive was money, and the pro-German whose motive may have been less selfish, tho none the less sinister. The addle-headed pacifist, working hand-in-hand with the paid servants of absolutism and militarism, and playing—innocently or not—their game for them. The German-born professors, obedient to Potsdam, and ready to snarl at England. The American-born professors, their opinions warped and their historical judgment corrupted by a luncheon with Wilhelm II.—and a ribbon to stick in their coats. The professional Irish patriot—always remaining safe in New York or Boston, but very warlike against England, and eager to ally himself with the Hun—in the name of liberty! What a crew they are!

"During the three years while it was 'wise,' 'prudent' or 'tactful' to conceal the truth about this precious gang, there was never any such concealment in this paper. . . . . . .

"The much-wanted value of 'tact' and 'discretion' (the polite synonyms for evasion, insincerity, and cowardice) was never more amusingly illustrated than by this parade of writers whom it is now correct to blacklist, but who were to be received into our homes not so many months ago, if certain advices were followed. A Hun is a Hun, and is no worse to-day than when he opened fire on the forts of Liége—as thousands of clear-sighted people saw and said—and publicity said—from the first."

In respect to the approved use of such books as are mentioned above, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, of the New York Public Library, is quoted as saying:

"If Satan wrote a pro-German book we should want it for our reference-shelves. It might be of use to future historians. But in the circulating department we exclude all pro-German books, and have done so since the beginning of the war. We go over the books from time to time and take out those that are objectionable."



From "The Sphere." Copyrighted in the United States.

CHÂTEAU OF PLESSIS-DE-ROYE.

A drawing by André Ventre of a French Renaissance château lying in the district of Lassigny and Compiègne — one of those buildings which will bear the honorable scars of resistance to the invading horde.

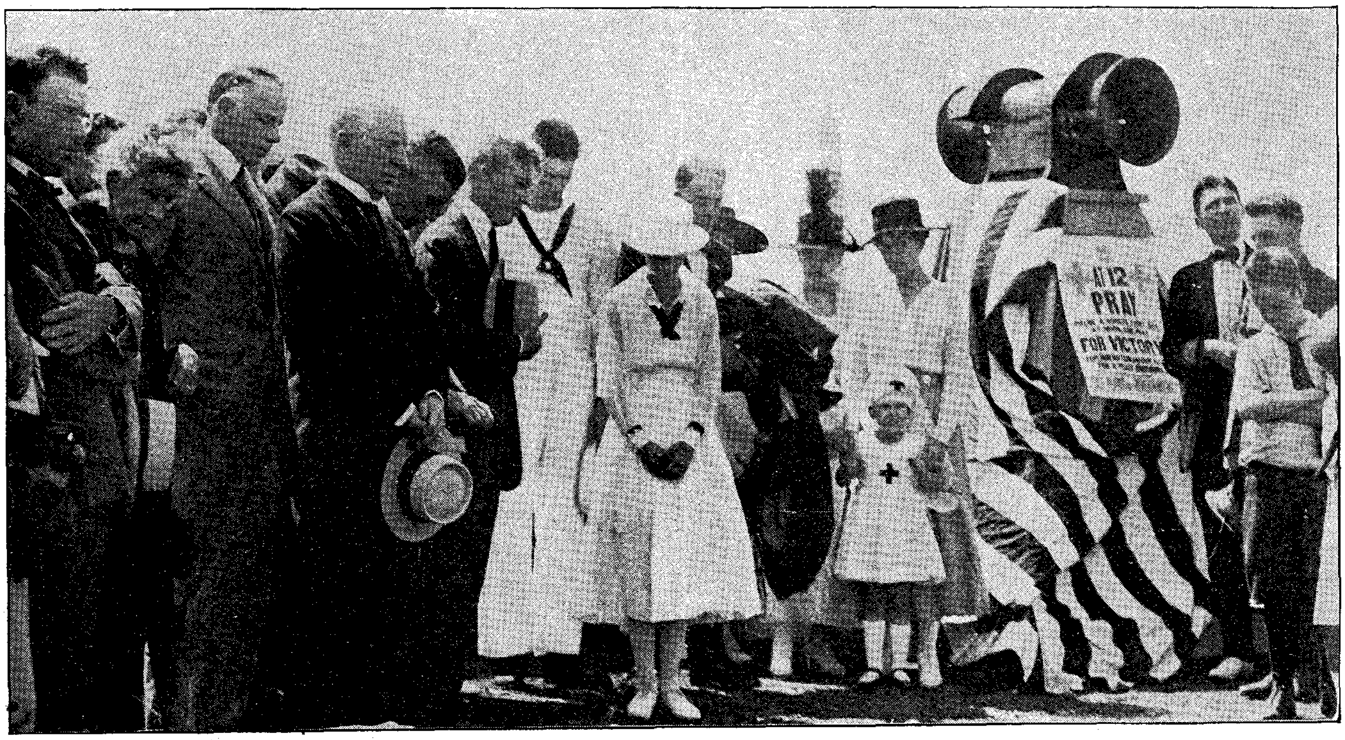
From the Library Association comes a report on the general method of furnishing soldiers' reading:

"The American Library Association is the sole organization for the distribution of books and magazines to the soldiers, sailors, and marines. But in addition to the books we buy for the use of our own camp libraries and those which we supply to the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other relief organizations, we collect and make available for soldiers' reading the books that are contributed by the general public.

"More than 3,000,000 books have been contributed thus far, and it is, of course, entirely possible that German propagandists have tried to slip their work across to the soldiers and sailors through this means. A very careful watch is kept, however, and the gift-books are not placed in camp libraries without going through a process of examination and selection. So far we have no information that any of the books named in the War Department's order have actually reached the camp libraries, tho there have been instances in which pamphlets of a seditious or pacifist nature have been surreptitiously placed on the open shelves of the libraries without the knowledge of the librarian.

"The working personnel of the Library War Service is composed of trained librarians of proved loyalty, and they are constantly on the alert against such insidious attempts to corrupt our fighting men."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



THE PRAYER SIREN AT WASHINGTON.

The War Angelus, sounded in many places at 12 noon, as a call to prayer, is indorsed by many churches as well as by the Rotary Club, a business and professional men's organization, "dedicated at this time to the winning of the war."

DAILY PRAYERS FOR VICTORY

NOONDAY PRAYER FOR VICTORY is an observance already in force in many places. Trinity Church in New York City has had a noonday prayer offered for the victory of the Allies ever since 1914. The Senate in July "resolved" to ask the President to issue a proclamation requesting all Americans to unite in noonday prayer for the victorious end of the war. Similar requests have come from many sources. St. Paul's Chapel rings an "Angelus" at high noon each day preceding the service. Mr. John Walker Harrington reviews in the New York *Sun* some of the special petitions that have come to be employed:

> "The bishops of the Eastern province of the Protestant Episcopal Church have adopted prayers for war-time, and the form of supplication and intercession at Trinity and St. Paul's follows this general form. The services at these historic houses of worship are impressive. They have been unusually well attended, and they are devoid of any spirit which could be termed denominational.
>
> "One of the petitions offered in the service at Trinity follows:
>
> "'Give courage and wisdom to those who bear command of our Army and our Navy. Grant to us and to our Allies, if it be Thy will, victory and success.'
>
> "At many of the services at St. Paul's, following the ringing of the chimes, the chapel is crowded by men and women of all races and creeds, who have heard the midday Angelus echo among the sky-scrapers. The Rev. Dr. Geer, the vicar in charge, who since the beginning of the war has been active in war-work, caused to be printed cards bearing a form of prayer which is offered at these services. Many thousands of the cards have already been distributed. The form of this petition for daily use is as follows:
>
> "'Prosper, O Lord, the forces of our country and of our Allies. Bless our soldiers and sailors, their wives and children, their fathers and mothers, their brothers and sisters; bless all who are dear to them, and all who labor on their behalf; through Christ, our Lord. Amen.'
>
> "Other Protestant churches have taken up this movement, and prayers of a similar nature are held at the Brick Presbyterian Church and some of the Baptist houses of worship.
>
> "The adoption of the noonday prayer for victory will no doubt be much furthered by the appeal recently issued by Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church. The faithful were directed to pray thrice daily for the guidance of our rulers. The petition included the 'success of our armies, the unity of nations, and the welfare of heroes.' In their statement these foremost figures of the Church in America urged that all fight as heroes and pray as saints."

The prelates of the latter Church recommend prayers not at noon only, but "at the hours of the Angelus," that is, at six in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening. Especially fitting is the present use of this symbol:

> "Altho the Angelus was originally devoted to the Virgin Mary, it has a wide general significance among the Roman Catholics, or it is inspired by the dependence and trust in Almighty God.
>
> "A like spirit of faith pervades the Temple Emmanuel and the Temple Beth-El, where noonday prayers are offered. In fact, all through the city, church and synagog alike send up the appeal to the Supreme Being to grant success and triumph to those now fighting for the freedom of the world.
>
> "From a national point of view a potent influence for the offering of the silent prayer is being exerted by a non-religious organization, the Rotary clubs. The Mayor, a few days ago, received a communication from the New York club suggesting that a 'War Angelus' be observed every day at 11 A.M. for one minute. The Mayor has the matter under advisement. The hour proposed seems at variance with the custom which always associates the Angelus with six o'clock in the morning, noon, and six in the evening. The time, however, was more convenient

to the people of Washington, and especially to government employees. It is being observed in many establishments in the national capital. A man who recently returned from there speaks of the sudden cessation of all business in a leading department store, where customers and salesmen and saleswomen stopt in their places and bowed their heads in devotion.

"The spread of the movement in favor of the Angelus is attributable in no small degree to the recent convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs which met in Kansas City. The Rotarians are a democratic organization of business and professional men, and as there are now 39,000 members in the country, distributed in 524 clubs, they have a considerable influence in their communities."

The resolution of Rotarians reads as follows:

> "Whereas the supreme and invincible spiritual power sustaining the hearts and strengthening the arms of the nations opposing Germany in the present war is the consciousness that their cause is just and in harmony with the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and
>
> "Whereas prayer is the greatest and most effective agency for vitalizing that spiritual power among the people of the Allied nations and making it a virile and dynamic force, fortifying and upbuilding the morale of soldiers and civilians; and
>
> "Whereas Rotary is a business and professional men's organization and is dedicated at this time to the winning of the war; now, therefore,
>
> "Be It Resolved, by the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, That this association indorse the movement, to be known as the War Angelus, looking to the special devotion by Rotarians, and the people in general, of one minute at a fixt time daily during working hours to meditation and prayer for the success of our arms and the triumph of our cause; and be it
>
> "Further Resolved, That the affiliated clubs of the I. A. of. R. C. be urged to arrange for the observance of the War Angelus at the hour of 11 A.M., local time, in each community, the period to be announced by bells and whistles, and to ask the press to open its columns to a War Angelus department, to the end that the community as a whole may be induced to participate in this appeal to the Supreme Being for inspiration, strength, and guidance."

THE KAISER AS A CHURCH LIABILITY

THE KAISER is an uncomfortable church bedfellow, for wherever he is "placed" the other occupants seem to wish to shuffle him out. The article we quoted last week from *The Lutheran* disowned him as a Lutheran and assigned him to the United "Evangelical Church." This is taken by the Rev. Prof. James L. Good, of *The Reformed Church Messenger* (Philadelphia), to be equal to saying that "he is of the Reformed faith," in spite of the fact that another controversialist, the Rev. Prof. J. L. Neve, writing in *The Lutheran Church Work*, declares that "the Kaiser is neither Lutheran nor Reformed, but is Evangelical." Dr. Good is content to "leave the present Kaiser where Professor Neve puts him," so long as his "contention that he was not Reformed" is allowed. However, if the Kaiser belongs to the Evangelical party of the Church of Prussia and is not a Lutheran, Professor Good sees "a contradiction" that he would like explained:

> "The Lutheran statisticians claim that the Lutherans form the largest of the Protestant communions. According to their Year-book for 1918 there are seventy-one millions of Lutherans. While they thus 'count up' the Lutherans they 'count down' the Reformed, who, they say, number only three and a half millions. (They seem to delight in counting others down while they count themselves up.) Thus they count 11,400,000 Lutherans in America—an exaggeration—when the Reformed, together with the Presbyterians, number between twenty-six and thirty millions. Now, in these 71,000,000 of Lutherans, they include about 37,000,000 as from Germany. In this number they are evidently counting in the Evangelicals of Germany. For there are not that many Lutherans outside of the Evangelical Church, as in Silesia. In other words, when they are counting noses, they count the Evangelicals as Lutherans. But when it comes to the Kaiser, they count him out because he is an Evangelical. We fail to see the consistency of this. Either the Lutherans must count out the Evangelical Churches of Germany or they must count in the Kaiser as a Lutheran, because he is Evangelical. Which will they do? We know what they have been doing in their statistics—they have been counting the Evangelicals of Germany, including the Kaiser as among the Lutherans. Can they afford to do this in the future? No, it is the war which has opened their eyes to the fact that the Kaiser is a liability, not an asset. . . . . . .
>
> "We can now, we trust, let the matter rest. All we wanted to show was that the Kaiser was not Reformed. If the Lutherans want to make him Evangelical they can do so. They can put him where they agree he belongs. And we will help to put him where we believe he belongs. But we want, in closing, to congratulate the Lutherans of America on their splendid patriotism in sending so many of their young men into our Army."

RALLYING THE CHURCH TO THE LEAGUE OF PEACE

A SERIOUS INDICTMENT was made against the religious world recently by Mr. H. G. Wells. In his latest book on "The League of Nations" he says that "it is incredible that neither the Roman Catholic Church, the English Episcopal Church, nor any non-conformist body has made any effort as an organization to forward this essentially religious end of peace on earth." Answering him in the London *Daily Chronicle*, Rev. Silas K. Hocking admits that the charge is "true in the main, but is not entirely true," for the National Council of Free Churches in their annual meeting of last March "passed a resolution strongly supporting President Wilson's proposal and more recently the new executive reaffirmed the March resolution." Mr. Hocking seems to feel it a "pity" that there has been "no organized or sustained effort to bring the Church and the public into line with Mr. Wilson's great idea." He writes:

> "The objective of the League of Nations is, as Mr. Wells says, 'essentially religious.' From the time of the Jewish prophets until now it has been the dream of all God-fearing people. The first note struck in the Christian evangel was 'Peace on earth and good will toward men,' and for nineteen centuries Jesus of Nazareth has been acclaimed as 'the Prince of Peace.' Hence, if ever there was a movement that aimed directly at the realization of this Christian ideal, the League of Nations may make that claim. Yet, with the exception of passing a polite and friendly resolution here and there, the Churches appear content to leave the matter entirely in the hands of a few statesmen and journalists.
>
> "At the last meeting of the executive of the National Council of Free Churches I urged that some stronger and more definite action should be taken, that the passing of a formal resolution was not enough, that we ought to be in the van of this great movement, that it was the duty of the Church to lead and not straggle along in the rear. As I expected, I was politely snubbed for my pains, and we passed on to the next business.
>
> "For myself I see no hope for the Church or the world unless, when peace comes, it is linked up with a League of Nations for the prevention of future wars. Without such a league the terrible and devastating struggle through which we are passing will be in vain. The nations will begin to arm again directly peace is declared, on a more extensive scale than ever. Conscription will become permanent and universal. Science will devote its energies to finding out new methods of destruction. Taxation, instead of diminishing, will increase. Militarism will be triumphant everywhere. Freedom will perish, and civilization—and not only civilization, but Christianity—will go down in a welter of blood and crime.
>
> "Now is the Church's great opportunity. Here, at last, is the hope and promise of a new order. Distraught and staggering humanity may yet be saved. The dream of the ancient sages may yet be realized. Will the Churches rise to the occasion, or will they go on squabbling over orders and vestments and the frillings and fripperies of ecclesiasticism?"

This is a matter, Mr. Hocking thinks, that "ought not to be left to Parliaments and politicians"—

> "Parliaments are ever slow to move. They go no further

than they are pushed. They are up against a dead-weight of hidebound conservatism, of vested interests, of secret treaties, and of international jealousies. The moral issues involved in this idea of a League of Nations are so vast and so far-reaching that it is the business of the whole Church of God to take a hand. For what else does the Church exist but to promote righteousness and peace? Parliaments and statesmen will move if the Church moves and compels them.

"Hitherto the Church has not exercised a commanding influence. It has been regarded by statesmen as a negligible quantity. In too many instances it has been the tool of cliques and parties. It has followed humbly and meekly where politicians have led. Hence the painfully anomalous position it holds to-day. It is not a bit of use disguising facts. The masses of the people do not look to the Church for either light or leading. It has stood too often on the wrong side, or been silent when it should have spoken.

"Is it going to be silent again in this great movement for the liberation of the world from the curse and ruin of war, or so feebly articulate that it will fail to make its whisper heard above the din? Is the old story of the antislavery movement and the great temperance movement to be repeated? Is the Church to come straggling in when the battle has been won?

"Now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation. Organized Christianity has once more a splendid chance of vindicating its existence, of demonstrating the greatness of its claim, of proving to the world that in the great work of human redemption it leads."

HIGH COST OF WAR-CHARITY

A DRASTIC REVISION OF THE WORK of our relief organization is about to be undertaken. We started with the noble figure of 14,856 agencies of one kind or another devoted to relief, but in many cases the relief benefited the agencies at least fifty per cent. of the takings. The manifest injustice of this—injustice to the donor—was winked at because the solicitors could not be made to work on any other basis. The number of organizations has finally been reduced to 159, and even this number is unwieldy enough. Ten would be ample, thinks Mr. Arthur H. Fleming, chief of the State Council's section of the Council of National Defense, tho better still, in his view, would be the mergence of all in the Red Cross. A new organization, called the National Investigation Bureau, is about to appeal to the individual States for a revision of their existing plans. As the Federal Government can exercise no direct authority over the relief efforts of the nation, the new Bureau will in an advisory capacity try to effect what can only be done by a centralized will. "A great deal of money given for a noble purpose is now being wasted," says Mr. Fleming in the New York *Times*. How much this amounts to can not be said, "because there is no way for checking both contributions and disbursements." He writes:

"Some such organization as that now being formed is required in order to correct the abuses now committed. There is no practicable way for the Federal Government to control the situation. As the societies which solicit the funds act under State authority, it has seemed best to subject them to State control. Under the plans of the National Investigation Bureau, however, there will be direct connection with the States, with leading States represented on the Board of Directors and an economical method of investigation by which each of the States can profit by the result of the investigation of a society operating in several States, revoking the license or authority under which it acts in any State if an examination of its affairs shows that the general work of war-relief could be carried on better without it than with it.

"In my opinion the great work of war-relief could be conducted much more effectively if the number of organizations enlisted in it were reduced to a very few, less than ten, I should say. I believe it would be still better if the whole thing were turned over to the American Red Cross. In the list of active war-relief organizations there are numerous meritorious ones, and unquestionably much self-sacrificing effort is being made in their behalf, but only in the case of the Red Cross do the methods in use provide for a complete official auditing of accounts, and surely every one who gives a dollar for war-relief is entitled to this surety.

"It is true that accounts of subscriptions and the details of transactions in this country can be audited, and all of the organizations of standing are careful that this be done. But there is no acceptable method of checking disbursements and expenditures on the other side except in the case of the Red Cross, the disbursements and expenditures of which are audited by the War Department. There is only a measure of protection in the existing order that all supplies for war-relief shipped abroad must go in charge of the American Red Cross"

It was found in the investigation made for the Council of National Defense that "the benevolent energies of the country were being dissipated by the solicitations of the many societies formed for this purpose." The effect on the flotation of government loans as well as subscriptions to other worthy and legitimate purposes was one of danger unless some method of regulation and control were adopted. Mr. Fleming continues:

"A copy of the resolutions was sent to each home of the State Councils of Defense asking them to supervise all such appeals for money. It was understood that this resolution would not apply to the societies doing work in and about the camps under the supervision of the Commission on Training-Camp Activities. But as methods to be adopted in the various States must vary, we made no explicit recommendations. The fact that the matter has had to be handled by the States themselves has been a handicap, and has prevented, in large degree, the attainment of the object sought. In order to put a stop to evils that exist, an organization different from ours is required—one springing from the States themselves and therefore assuring the necessary authority to put an end to unnecessary or improperly conducted war-relief societies. It is for that reason that I approve of the National Investigation Bureau and believe it is conceived in such a way as to provide the required machinery."

Mr. Fleming points out "three main abuses" uncovered by the investigation:

"One is the payment of commissions for the solicitation of funds. These in some instances ran very high, as great as fifty per cent. A woman connected with one of the organizations, when I referred to this, said that she thought it was all right, because that was the only way they could raise the money. When I asked her to place herself in the position of the donor, and asked her how she would feel if she found out that fifty dollars out of one hundred dollars she gave for war-relief went to the solicitor she had to admit that from that view-point she would not think it all right.

"Another abuse is excessive expenses. Large salaries are often paid to managers and others connected with relief organizations. With such a personal interest at stake, such managers are anxious to perpetuate their particular organization, whether it is filling a useful place or not. They are prejudiced and can not look fairly at the question whether their organization is duplicating the work of another.

"A further abuse, related to the one just mentioned, is inefficient management. Those at the head of some of these societies I found have had no business experience, so that the money is wasted because of bad administration.

"There is much duplication of effort. In some cases, tho not very many, societies have got together of their own accord. They have recognized that every dollar given for this great cause should be expended so as to bring the largest return and have decided to cooperate in their special field. Two Belgian organizations did this recently on this basis: that one should have sole charge of the solicitation of funds in this country and the other sole charge of the disbursement in Belgium of the funds so collected.

"I know that among the societies now active there are a good many which do not use solicitors on commission, and that some are making efforts to prevent duplicating the work of other organizations. But even granting this, and commending such efforts, I think the only way to attain real efficiency in the handling of war-relief money is to do away with all but a very few of the war-relief organizations, or, better still, as I said, to place the whole work in the hands of the American Red Cross.

"When I say this, I refer to relief work and relief organizations and not to the societies working so ably under the supervision of the Commission on Training-Camp Activities, which provide for the comfort and recreation of our men in service."

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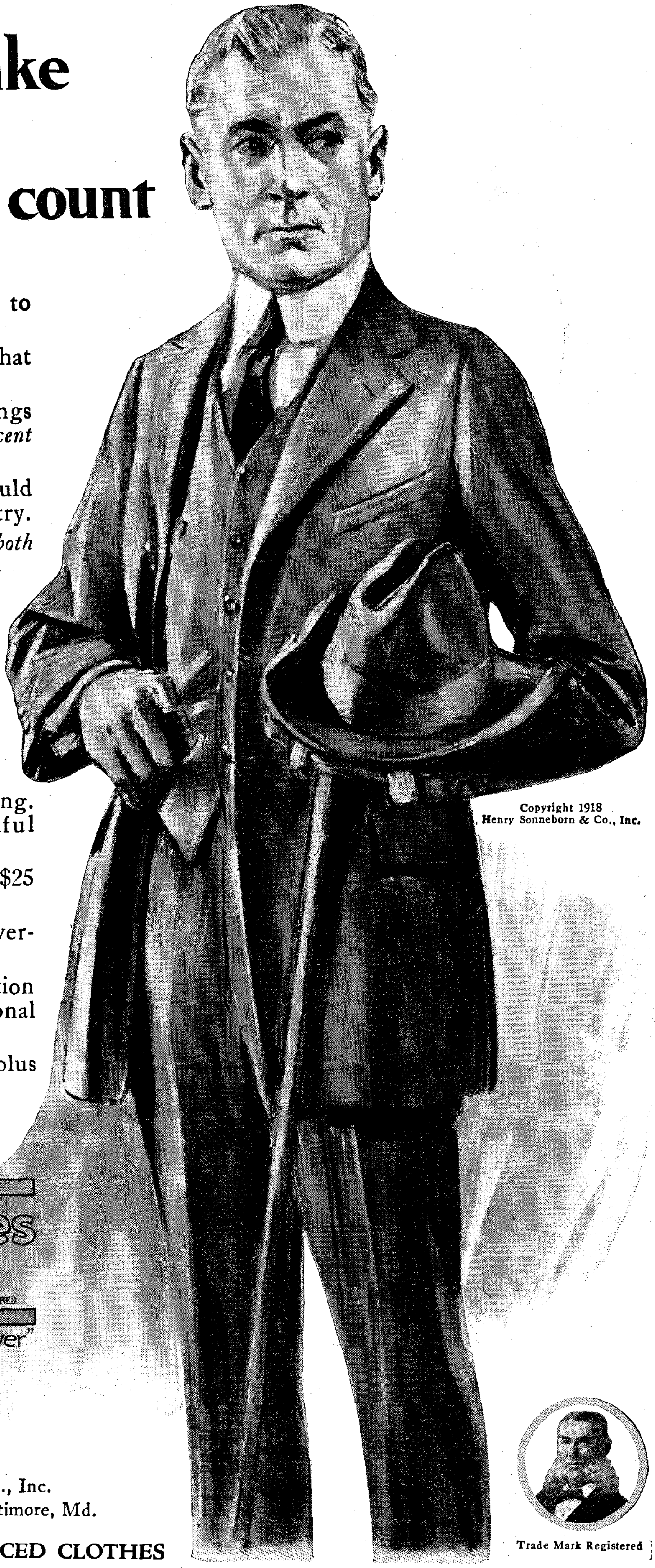

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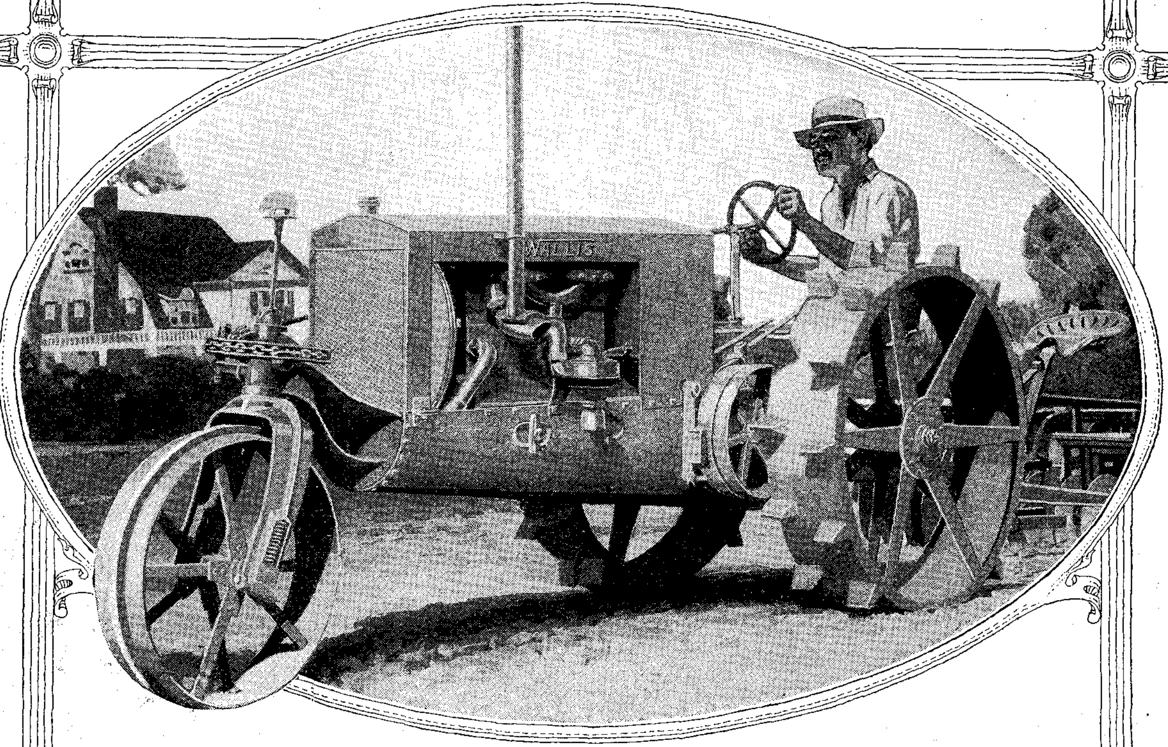

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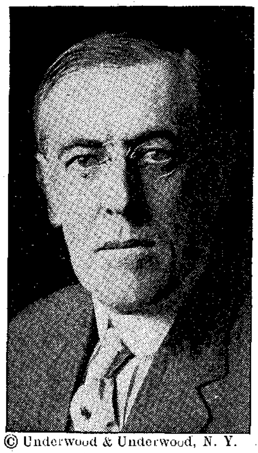
EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

This Series of Articles will be prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, and will be designed for High School Use

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS

THE SCHOOLS OF AMERICA can do much to speed the winning of the war. Millions of pupils and hundreds of thousands of teachers in a myriad schoolhouses all over the land must do their share. They must help in Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other national campaigns. They must carry the tidings of food- and fuel-conservation to household and factory. They must do their bit in the sale of war-stamps. Through the schools the great masses of our citizens can most readily be reached; through them propaganda of every type can be disseminated most effectively. They are a mouthpiece—a megaphone, in fact—for Uncle Sam. Tell the teachers; they'll tell the pupils; they'll tell their fathers and mothers and their older sisters and brothers; and slowly but certainly in every nook and cranny of the land the work of beating the *Boche* will be given a new impetus and zest. To win the war the schools must back up the boys in France with every ounce of energy—and that is exactly and accurately what the schools are doing.

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILSON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To School Teachers of the United States:

It is quite unnecessary, I am sure, for me to urge a continuance of the service you and your pupils have rendered to the Nation and to the great cause for which America is at war. Whatever the Nation's call has been, the response of the schools has been immediate and enthusiastic. The Nation and the Government agencies know and appreciate your loyalty and devotion and are grateful for your unfailing support in every war service.

The schools and colleges of America are justified by their works when the youth of our land and the homes from which they come are united in unselfish devotion and unstinted sacrifice for the cause and the country we hold dear. The spirit of American democracy is a heritage cherished and transmitted by public education. All that America has meant to us and to the world in the past it must mean with greater and more disinterested devotion in the future. The civic sense that has made each home and child part of a community, part of a State, part of a Nation, is to-day deepened by this war and its issues. It affects the fate of the many lands and peoples whose blood is in our veins, and whose happier future will be part of the triumph of the principles for which we fight.

WOODROW WILSON.

They are going to do it, all reports indicate, even a little better during this school year to come than they did last year. Every schoolhouse in the United States is going to be a whirring dynamo of carefully directed power. Many new things will be tried out; many old ones will be given a new twist of improvement. Patriotism will not merely be in the air; it will constitute the whole atmosphere of education, which pupils will breathe *from* the *moment* they enter in the morning until they go home at night, and which will invigorate them in their tasks and amusements outside of the schoolroom as well as in it. It will, moreover, be a very practical patriotism, intent on the future as well as the immediate present, anxious to understand and to apply all the ideals of democracy and of Americanism.

To assist teachers, pupils, and educational authorities in their highly important task of organizing the schools for patriotism, THE LITERARY DIGEST will continue as heretofore to present each week articles with a specific bearing on the problems of education in these momentous days. THE DIGEST feels that perhaps its most important and immediate function in relation to education lies in the fact that it is equipped to link the past with the present in a particularly effective way. The majority of schools present for the most part the history and experience of mankind in past ages. To-day the lessons of that whole past must be made to bear directly and emphatically upon the present, and, in addition, pupils must be trained in an even greater degree to be prepared to deal with the problems of the future. From its very nature education can not always handle these present-day emergencies except through such special organization as the war has made it necessary to provide. To instructor and student must be brought the vital information and the practical suggestions that it is imperative to have before intelligent, patriotic action can be taken. Educational authorities naturally perform a magnificent work in bringing such material to schools, as they have done in increasing measure since April 6, 1917. It is the aim of THE LITERARY DIGEST to supplement and emphasize their work, and with the cooperation of the Bureau of Education at Washington it is earnestly believed that this aim will be attained.

The form that these special articles for schools will take will be varied. In part, they will, of course, depend on the exigencies of the moment, since it is, as has been indicated, the particular function of THE DIGEST to make the school work take on the character of timeliness. As the world-war progresses, with its tremendous upheavals, its unparalleled conflicts, its revolutionary changes, THE DIGEST will from time to time gather up a sheaf of events, emphasize their significance, place them in compact form for the particular benefit of students, relate them to the past which is being analyzed at the time in school texts and school discussion, and indicate what their future results may be. As a consequence, students of the present who read these articles will derive from them the advantage of seeing the war in at least partial historical perspective—in anticipation of what the students of to-morrow will be able to do. This perspective is one that students should possess, since without it they will be decidedly hampered when they come to assume the duties and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Of equal or greater timeliness will be articles on the great drives scheduled for the next few months. The Fourth Liberty Loan, the two drives for the assistance of communal activities in the camps and abroad, and similar campaigns will receive special attention in THE DIGEST. In addition to the usual literature on the subject, there will appear certain practical articles intended specifically for schools. With the help of such articles as these, teachers can arouse greater enthusiasm, and the total result will be a marked gain in patriotism and in the spirit of true citizenship.

One outstanding phenomenon of the war that will also have its due influence upon the character and scope of these articles is the immense stimulation and increase of interest which the conflict has brought to Americans so far as foreign countries are concerned. Americans to-day are more keenly interested than ever before in the history and the antiquities, in the geography and the customs, in the language, the literature, and the art of lands beyond our borders and across the sea—of France and Great Britain and Italy; of Portugal, Japan, China; of the Latin-American nations; of India, Siam, Arabia, Palestine, and Armenia, and—for very emphatic reasons—of tragic Russia. In order to defeat our foe more quickly and more thoroughly, moreover, it has also become increasingly necessary to know him, to understand what his resources are, to discover what it is in his past that explains his present brutality and barbarism, to analyze his anomalous governmental system, and to be informed

(*Continued on page 87*)

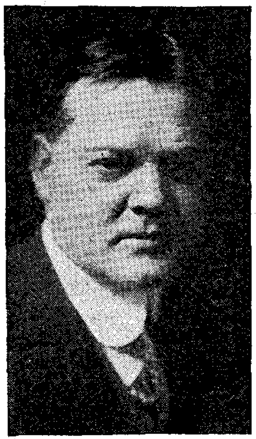
WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

PAST AND FUTURE

ON AUGUST 17, 1917, the President by executive order created the Food Administration, and named Herbert Hoover as its head. On that same date Mr. Hoover issued a statement in which he declared that it was one of the "hopes" of the Food Administration to "*stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming winter.*"

A MESSAGE FROM FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER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To the Teachers of America:

For more than a year the Food Administration has been increasingly indebted to the schools of America. Teachers, pupils, and administrative officers have been most cordial in their support of all that has been undertaken to provide food for those who have a right to expect it of us.

This is the people's war. They must participate in it in every way that can be devised. Their willingness to do this has been abundantly proved. Hence they also have a right to the truth in order that they may do what they can, and do it because they understand.

There may be those who have doubts as to what their duty in this crisis is, but the teachers can not be of them. They are the appointed leaders of the Nation's great reserve; if this force fails, the hope for a victorious peace will be in vain. Let them be thankful that they find themselves in a place so honorable and so commanding.

The policy of the Food Administration is built upon the widest publicity of facts, and full confidence in the determination of the people voluntarily to do whatever is manifestly necessary. The educational forces of the country will aid incalculably in translating this policy into history.

HERBERT HOOVER.

Washington, September 1, 1918.

But even a solution of such overseas food problems could not give this nation its proper stability and momentum in the war unless the nation also kept its own house in order. It became essential—economically as well as patriotically—for the Food Administration to devote itself to the tasks of eliminating speculation and of stabilizing the prices of the essential foodstuffs. And it was also necessary to keep our people here at home adequately fed and nourished.

But over and above all came the great mission—one may almost say the great crusade—of getting enough food past the submarine to our associates in the war, soldiers and civilians, and in recent months to our own troops overseas.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION BY THE PEOPLE—The work of the Food Administration is known to the American people because *it has been their work.* Without the whole-hearted and patriotic efforts of the citizenry of this country, the best the Food Administration could have achieved would have been a semisuccess in getting the food necessary to ship overseas.

THE RECORD—Consider for a moment the vast shipments in foodstuffs that have been made to the Allies. During the fiscal year 1916–17 there were shipped 2,166,500,000 pounds of meats and fats. But during the fiscal year 1917–18, 3,011,100,000 pounds were shipped—an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

In the face of a 1917 wheat crop which did not come up to expectations, the figures are still more of a tribute to the nation's efforts. The shipment of wheat to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1917–18 amounted to 131,000,000 bushels. Of this 85,000,000 bushels were sent after our regular exporting surplus was exhausted. In other words, the people of this country took out of their own pantries and off their own tables a quantity of wheat sufficient to save the Allies from starvation and defeat. And our American public accomplished this by the simple but efficacious method of going without wheat and eating other things instead.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN SCHOOL—While no one class or section is entitled to exclusive credit for this achievement, *the Food Administration feels a special debt of gratitude toward the boys and girls, the country over, who helped in this war-work.* They studied the food problems, they grasped the seriousness of the food situation, and then did what they *could* do, both in the production and saving of food, with such willingness and energy that *they were both an example and a help to their parents and elders.*

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE—So much for what the nation has done in its first year of coöperation with the Food Administration. You will not find a single Frenchman or Englishman, fed because of your efforts, who will not tell you that the record is a good one. But that gives this nation no excuse to pause complacently, thinking the time for sacrifice and service—food sacrifice and food service—is over.

Far from it. Future failure can nullify past success. And the opportunity for food service was never greater than now. It has merely taken the form of safeguarding the future instead of desperately warding off the peril of the moment.

BUILDING A RESERVE—The wheat crop this year has been large, large enough to provide plenty of wheat for the Allies and our soldiers overseas, *provided* every care is taken to use wheat wisely. If wheat is not squandered here at home, the Government will be able to build up such a reserve stock, in this country and abroad, that never again during the war will there be the crying need for wheat that existed last winter. Again it is an opportunity for food administration by all.

Still more pressing and immediate is the sugar situation. This will be discust at length in subsequent articles. The country must learn to forego the pleasures of its undeniably sweet tooth, must live up to the voluntary two-pounds-a-month-per-person ration, must go without sugar that others, needier than we, may have it, and this must be done not merely for days and weeks, but for months.

Can it be done? That is a question which only the future can answer. Will the people of this country indulge themselves spineless and content with their past record? Or will they once more face stern necessity—once more struggle and achieve? We believe from the record of the past year that no sacrifices are so stern that America will not make them promptly, bravely, and cheerfully.

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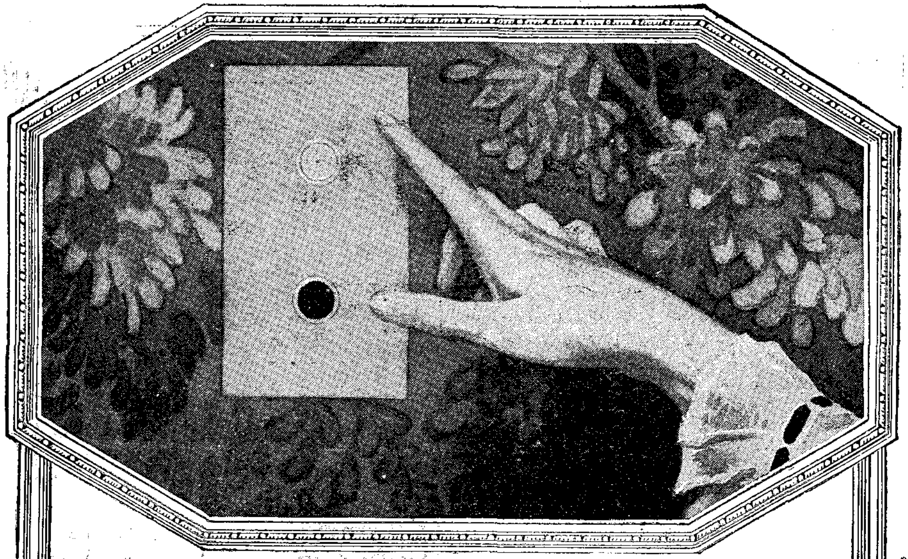

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- Humidifyers
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- Sewing Machines
- Shaving Mirrors
- Sterilizers
- Tea Urns
- Thermostats
- Toasters
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Vibrators
- Waffle Irons
- Warming Pads

ARE you content to use electrical current for lighting purposes only? There are scores of practical electrical devices which add greatly to the livability and economy of any household. Inform yourself about them.

They save steps. They save fuel. They save time and do the work which would otherwise be a real hardship to the woman of the house in these times of difficult servant problems.

Several such devices are advertised in the pages of this and other magazines. Write the manufacturers for data. Or, easier still, get detailed information right in your home city.

Specialized Electrical Knowledge is Always at your Command

THE electrical contractor, the electrical dealer, the architect, the central power company representative, make a business of keeping up-to-date on electrical equipment and appliances.

Any of these experts will gladly advise you how to modernize your home electrically.

In all considerations of this subject, however, never lose sight of the fact that electrical materials and equipment must be of the highest quality if they are to function satisfactorily and continuously. The penny-wise policy gets even smaller result in electrical purchases than in most fields.

Wire which carries the "Ecco" trade-mark establishes a standard useful to the layman. Ecco wire is an always dependable product. It is an evolution from the most exacting laboratory work and practical test in thousands of electrical installations. It represents the highest scientific knowledge and accuracy in manufacturing.

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CURRENT POETRY

AFTER the retreat of the Servian Army across the mountains of Albania in 1915, the survivors who reached the coast were shipped to Corfu. Here, and in the neighboring island of Vido, many of them died—to begin with, at the rate of hundreds a day. Some of them were buried at sea. Others lie in common graves. In the midst of the mounds which mark their resting-place, and which vary in size, there stands a cross. On it is a Servian inscription, written by the poet, V. Stanimirovic, and translated for the London *Westminster Gazette* by Mr. L. F. Waring:

A SERVIAN EPITAPH

By V. Stanimirovic

Never a Servian flower shall bloom
In exile on our far-off tomb.
  Our little ones shall watch in vain:
  Tell them we shall not come again.

Yet greet for us our fatherland,
And kiss for us her sacred strand.
  These mounds shall tell the years to be
  Of men who died to make her free.

However intent the man at the front may be on the work in hand, his thoughts ever and again stray back to some place and person fondly remembered. There is always the hope of the happy moment of return and it is lightly and musically express in the following easy lines from *The Westminster Gazette:*

WATER LANE

By E. F. Strange

When the world turns over and things come right again,
I mean to go a-walking, all along the Water Lane—
If I pass the gate and whistle, just like I used to do,
Will anybody come to me—and oh! will it be you?

Up Water Lane I'm going now—my pack upon my back,
And if I sing or whistle, old Fritz is on my track—
But it leads to Dead Man's Corner, and not to Severn Side,
And I couldn't stop to talk to you, however much I tried.

It leads to Dead Man's Corner—and when I'm there, I know,
There'll come a sudden call to me, and over I shall go
To pay old Fritz's little bill—and then come home, to you.
Maybe you won't be scornful if I wear a bit of blue.

When we've turned the old world over and put things right again,
I'll come a-walking slowly—all down the Water Lane—
I may not have to whistle, just like I used to do,
For some one will be waiting—and surely 'twill be you.

In her "Silver Trumpet" (Doran, New York) Amelia Josephine Burr gives us a prayer worthy of any real man and she calls it, appropriately enough—

A MAN'S PRAYER

By Amelia Josephine Burr

If worse than body's death or body's maiming
  Should be my portion, there in ravaged France,
God keep me from the coward's way of blaming
  "The power of untoward circumstance."

Does just the lack of losing make the winner?
  Does just the lack of smirching make the clean?
Temptation never made a man a sinner—
  It shows the world what only God had seen.

If I must fall, may I go bravely under,
  Not shirking my own weakness, my own shame,
Evils enough are bred of battle's thunder,
  But wrongs it never fathered bear its name.

God give me strength to keep my colors flying
Against whatever comes to lay them low—
But if I fail, God shut my lips from lying!
An outcast I may be—a dastard, no.

Here is a prayer from "A Book of Verse from the Great War" (Yale University Press), which is universal in its feeling:

A PRAYER IN TIME OF WAR

By Alfred Noyes

Thou whose deep ways are in the sea,
Whose footsteps are not known,
To-night a world that turned from Thee
Is waiting—at Thy Throne.

The towering Babels that we raised
Where scoffing sophists brawl,
The little Antichrists we praised—
The night is on them all.

The fool hath said. . . . The fool hath said. . . .
And we, who deemed him wise,
We, who believed that Thou wast dead,
How should we seek Thine eyes?

How should we seek to Thee for power,
Who scorned Thee yesterday?
How should we kneel in this dread hour?
Lord, teach us how to pray.

Grant us the single heart once more
That mocks no sacred thing,
The sword of Truth our fathers wore
When Thou wast Lord and King.

Let darkness unto darkness tell
Our deep unspoken prayer;
For, while our souls in darkness dwell,
We know that Thou art there.

Alice Duer Miller, in her "Wings in the Night" (Century Company, New York), gives us this most convincing picture of an old lady from "down East":

TO AN OLD LADY IN A TRAIN

By Alice Duer Miller

Her hair was beautifully white
Beneath her bonnet, black as night,
Which, plainly of New England kin,
Was tied with strings beneath her chin.
And when she spoke I had no choice
But listened to that soft crisp voice;
And when she smiled, I saw the truth,
She had been lovely in her youth,
And with those quick, observing eyes,
Was charming still to all the wise.
And still, in spite of bonnet-strings,
She thought keen, quaint, amusing things,
With gaiety that many hold
Remarkable in one so old.

We talked ten minutes in a train,
And when we came to part again,
"Good-by, enjoy yourself," said she.
I told her that ahead of me
No pleasure beckoned, no, I said,
Stern duty only lay ahead!
"Oh, well," her parting answer ran,
"Enjoy yourself the best you can."
And so unconquerably gay,
She went upon her darkening way.

Not every poem is lucky enough to justify the title its author gives it, but this poem by M. E. Buhler, from *The Bellman*, certainly reproduces for us the Colonial spirit:

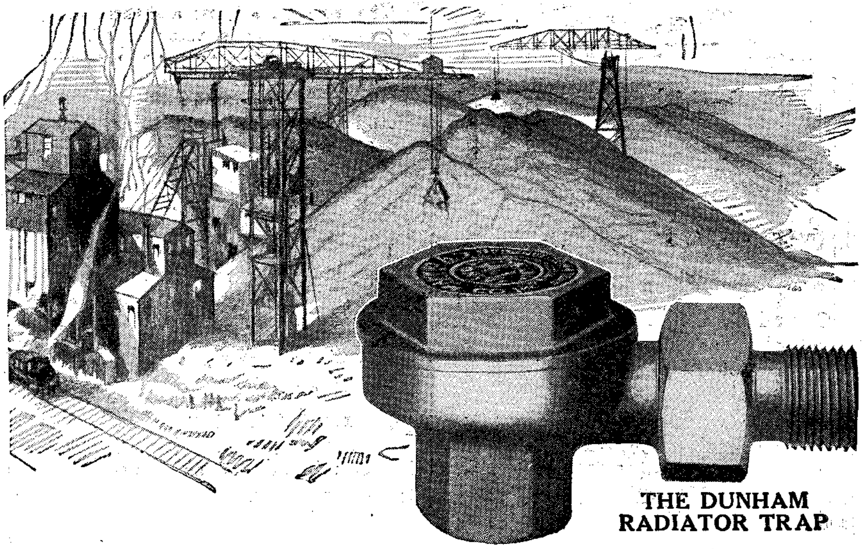
IN A COLONIAL CHURCHYARD

By M. E. Buhler

To God the glory! We, who lie
Humbly beneath the quiet sky,
Have drawn the water, hewn the wood,
And made the best of life we could,
Winning the sweetness born of strength
And, through much striving, peace at length.

Great were the perils in our way,
And hard the labors of that day;
But over all the blue sky bent,
And winding through the meadows went
The wide "Greate River" to the sea,
Catching the sunlight gloriously!

. . . .



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NO matter how hot a fire you have in your boiler, the radiators cannot heat up if they are choked with air and water—two of the greatest coal wasters that the owner of a home, apartment, office or factory has to contend with.

The air and water stop the circulation of the steam: burning more coal simply makes the pipes pound and knock while the little valves on the radiators hiss, spurt steam and water.

Get all the air and water out—and you will not need so hot a fire; you will burn less coal and get more heat out of it. That is just what the Dunham Radiator Trap does—automatically removes the coal-wasting air and water. At the same time it makes the heating system absolutely noiseless. The radiators heat up quickly—the coal lasts longer—just the ideal conditions for economy and comfort.

The Dunham Radiator Trap—one of the fundamentals of the Dunham Heating Service—can be applied to your present heating system without extensive alterations. The coal saved will largely offset the cost of installation.

Architects recommend the Dunham Radiator Traps, which are installed in many leading buildings, including the Woolworth Building.

Write now for complete details and let us tell you how the coal-saving Dunham Radiator Traps may be applied to your steam heating system without obligating you in the least.

Write now: winter is on its way! And the coal question must be solved now if you want heating comfort this winter.

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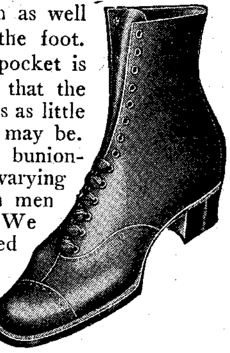

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They are made from selected soft leather and shaped to fit the bunion as well as they fit the foot. The bunion-pocket is so fashioned that the enlargement is as little noticeable as may be. Made with bunion-pockets of varying sizes for both men and women. We are experienced in fitting by mail. Address Dept. F for descriptions.

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Still on the blue horizon sleep
The curving hill lines; and there sweep
Cloud shadows over vale and hill,
Now chased by sunlight, and now still;
The locusts chant amid the trees;
Above the clover hum the bees;
And crickets chirping in the grass
Make sweet the long days as they pass.

To God the glory! We, who dwelt
Long in these quiet vales, have felt
All that there is in life to feel—
Its depths of wo, its heights of weal;
And to our children's children leave
Inheritance to joy and grieve,
And fight triumphantly as we!
To God the glory still shall be!

From Theodore Maynard's volume of verse entitled "Folly" (Erskine Macdonald, London) we have already quoted, yet his gift is one of such varied character that we are tempted to make another selection. Somehow the following lines suggest the quaint storied charm of tapestry.

THE SHIPS

By Theodore Maynard

The bending sails shall whiten on the sea,
  Guided by hands and eyes made glad for home,
With graven gems and cedar and ebony
  From Babylon and Rome.

For here a lover cometh as to his bride,
  And there a merchant to his utmost price—
Oh, hearts will leap to see the good ships ride
  Safely to Paradise!

And this that cuts the waves with brazen prow
  Hath heard the blizzard groaning through her spars;
Battered with honor swings she nobly now
  Back from her bitter wars.

And that doth bring her silver work and spice,
  Peacocks and apes from Tarshish, and from Tyre,
Great cloaks of velvet stiff with gold device,
  Colored with sunset fire. . . . . . .

And one, serenely through the golden gate,
  Shall sail and anchor by the ultimate shore,
Who, plundered of her gold by pirate Fate,
  Still keeps her richer store.

Unrifled when her perilous journey ends
  And the strong cable holds her safe again:
Laughter and memories and the songs of friends
  And the sword-edge of pain.

The sea also is the inspiration for the opening poem of Mr. Herbert J. Hall's "Moonrise," a book of poems (Moffat Yard & Co., New York)—

RIDING LIGHTS

By Herbert J. Hall

After the long, long voyage
Rest in the landlocked bay,
Night and pale stars without number
After the glare of day.

Yellow shore lights faintly glowing,
White city lights up beyond,
Riding lights sleepily rocking
Here in the big black pond.

Long lazy swells from the ocean
Silently lift and let fall,
Later in foam to awaken
White by the low city wall.

Dreaming of storms and of danger,
Dreaming of life on the deep,
Shadow ships lying at anchor
Drowsily stir in their sleep.

Softly the wind in the rigging
Hums at an old, old tune,
Lightly rap-rapping, the halyards
Follow the rime and the rune.

Yellow shore lights faintly glowing,
White city lights up beyond,
Riding lights sleepily rocking
Here in the big black pond.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE WAR AND INTERNATIONALISM

Weyl, Walter E. The End of the War. Pp. 323. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

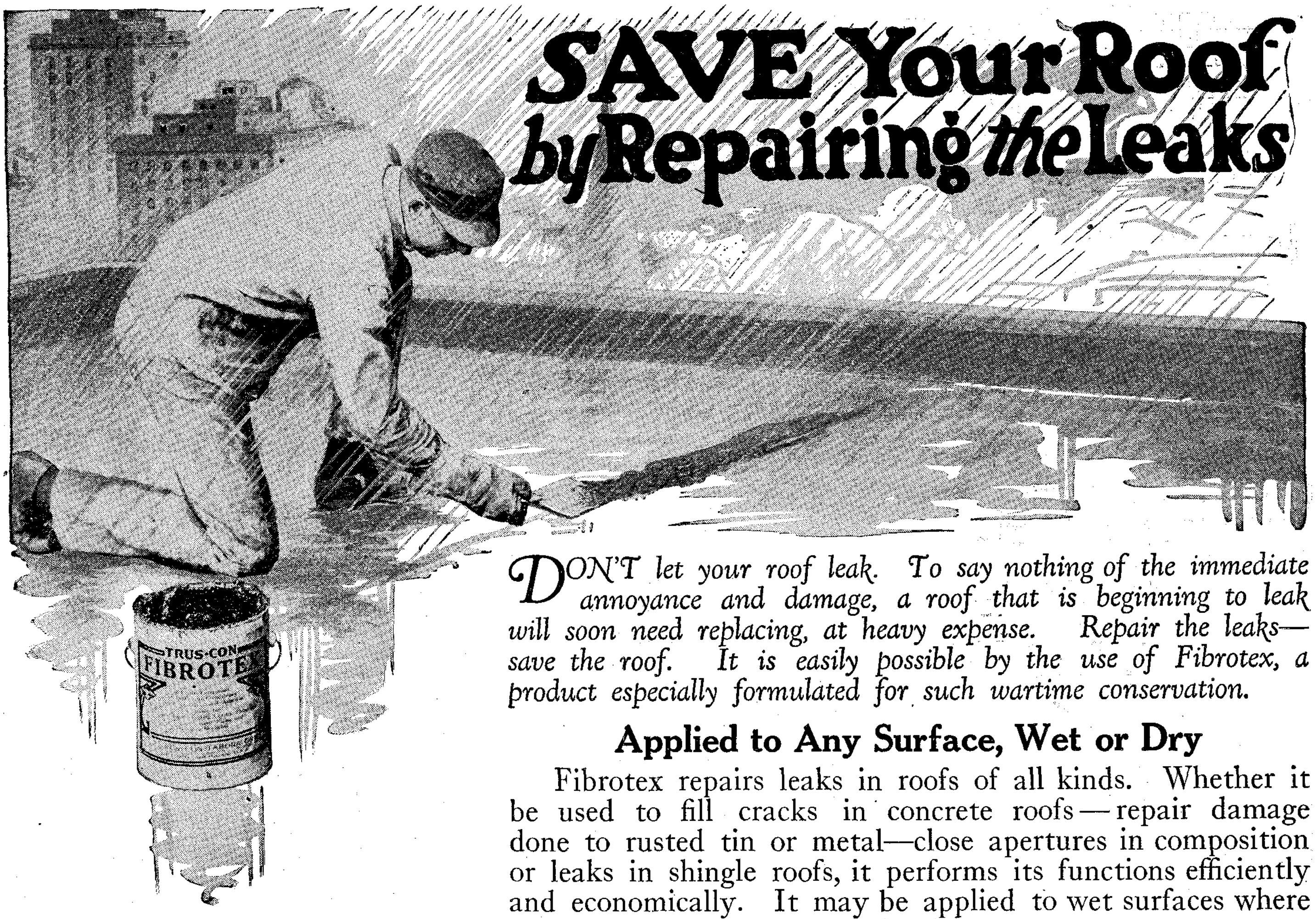
"War can do many things," Bernard Shaw has said, "but it can not end war." He is thus quoted by the author of this book, well on in its pages; and Dr. Weyl adds to Mr. Shaw's utterance this comment: "Only a peace, informed by a spirit of internationalism, can lead to this result." For such a peace he pleads—a peace which he believes must come from diplomacy, after the fighting is over, "to eliminate imperialistic elements from the demands of our Allies." In his "Postscript," as he properly calls his Introduction, he says the book "is an appeal to America to assume leadership in that diplomacy," and he laments lost opportunities for such assumption. Several of these, as he sees them, are cited; and it would not be difficult, after reading this "Postscript," to believe the author out of sympathy with active prosecution of the war, and inclined to pro-Germanism. Yet he is not. Even in the "Postscript" itself he says:

"The punitive peace inflicted by Germany upon Russia and Roumania has once more proved, what was painfully familiar before, that the Imperial German Government is still heartless, truculent, and utterly remote from considerations of common decency and even of larger statesmanship."

But he sees an element in the German people which ought to harmonize with a like element in other peoples, and which he believes will, if offered the chance; and he urges that "unless we fight for a program to which German Democrats also can subscribe, unless we fight literally to make the world safe for Democracy, for the German as well as the American, British, and Russian democracies, all our new expenditure of blood will be futile. We shall accomplish nothing even if after unparalleled sacrifices we gain the supreme military victory and our khaki-clad soldiers march in triumph down the silent Unter den Linden." Dr. Weyl understands militarism and its power, despite this element of democracy in the German people. What it meant at the war's beginning—and still means—he sets down thus:

"The menace of militarism became for Great Britain the menace of an expanding Germany. To understand what this peril really meant to Western Europe we must consider what might have occurred in her first Western drive. Belgium would have gone down and France been crusht. A secure German Army, occupying Paris, Calais, Havre, Verdun, could have kept the dispirited French troops beyond the Loire and intercepted any effective aid from England. A treaty with France might have given Germany large tracts of land, immense mineral resources, a firm footing on the English Channel, and a stupendous indemnity, together with the French colonies and perhaps the French Navy. It would have been an immense booty. Belgian independence gone, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland would have become vassal states. In the Balkans, on the road to Constantinople and Bagdad, no Power could have resisted a future German advance, since Russia, without France's support, would have been impotent. Even Great Britain could have done nothing."

That this war is against German militarism and German autocracy, Dr. Weyl



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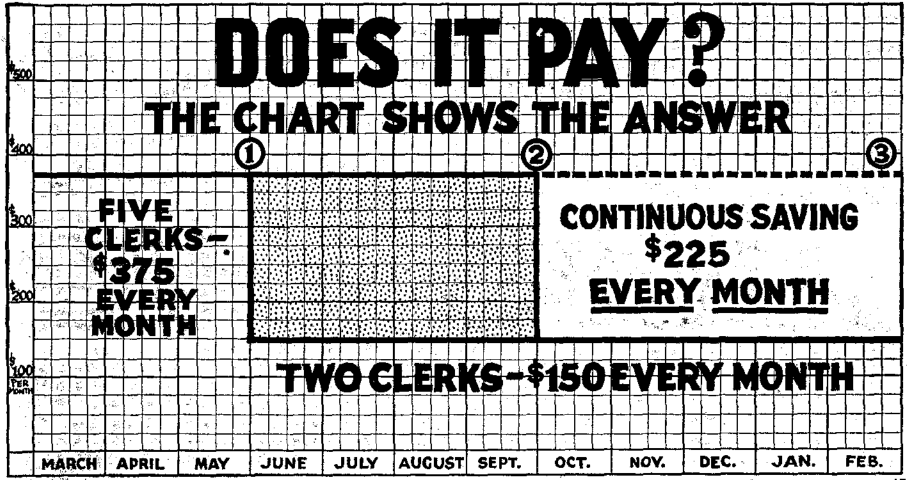

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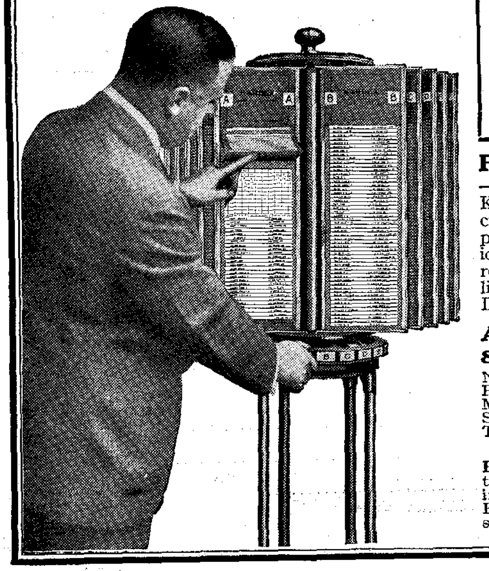

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boldly asserts; and he frankly alines himself with the Allied battling forces, opposing both German militarism and German autocracy in these words:

"We combat German autocracy because it is a principle adverse to the democracy for which we strive. We combat German militarism because it represents an antagonistic principle. But against neither of these should we have gone to war but for the fact that these principles so present themselves as to menace our democracy and our safety. We are opposed to German autocracy because it aids German militarism; to German militarism because it leads to German aggression; to German aggression because, owing to Germany's stratgetic position and her immense strength, owing to conditions which in large measure are not Germany's fault, her aggression may overturn the balance of power in Europe, destroy our security; and render it difficult for us to develop a democracy at home, or even to maintain our independence."

Dr. Weyl makes a bold criticism of the Allies. "The truth must be faced," he says. "The efforts of the Allies to gain a victory for democracy and internationalism have everywhere been impeded by their own nationalistic ambitions." Nationalism, in his opinion, is the antithesis of democracy. The latter he considers to mean international cooperation; the former stands for international competition—"two irreconcilable ideals." He sees nationalism at its worst in the Germans, whom he analyzes thus:

"In the past Germans, as compared with English, French, Italians, and Russians, have been afflicted by an extraordinary subservience and political servility. Tho not true of all Germans this quality is characteristic of the traditional and admired type. Such men place an exaggerated value on duty, especially to superiors. They worship law and order, as tho these were the supreme good instead of a mere means. Tho they possess initiative, it lies too narrowly within prescribed bounds. They live too much by order; accept too willingly their place in a scheme of things, which is not an entirely bad scheme, but which leans to an excess of rigidity. The average German is too philosophical and, above all, too subjective concerning political arrangements. He believes that freedom lies in one's own soul, that a man is free if his mind travels at ease over all the facts of life, tho a police official stand outside his study door. . . . Long and loudly have we praised this modest, dutiful, and self-abnegating German, who meddles with no man. Possibly, however, it is this very man who is most to blame for Germany's aggressive policy, if indeed we can speak in terms of praise or blame on this high level, where opposing nations, institutions, and principles clash."

But this man, thus pictured, has his antithesis, as Dr. Weyl urges. For he says:

"A new man comes to the fore, more nervous, mobile, and discontented. One finds him among the pushing business organizers, among wage-earners, schooled in the trade-union and the Socialist party; one finds him even among the peasants. This new German holds but weakly to the traditions of subserviency and to love of dynasty. He is more likely to fight for democracy and liberty. Such men have not yet been willing to die by thousands for their new ideal, and on the contrary they have died by hundreds of thousands for the things against which they strive. Yet here a leaven works. Here is a growing force, opposed to the prevailing submissiveness."

Of the German people as a whole, as now constituted, Dr. Weyl says: "They are still at a comparatively low stage in democratic evolution, enduring an unrepresentative government and displaying as yet little talent for revolution; they were, before 1914, in a mood of self-exaltation; they made few and weak protests against the barbaric conduct of their war; finally they concurred, to a surprizing extent, in plans of aggression and conquest." Believing intensely in internationalism, Dr. Weyl insists that "we can accept it only on the condition of security. Safety comes first," he declares; and "we can not permit Germany to palm off upon us a false and specious internationalism; we can not accept a truce which will give an unregenerate enemy time to recover." His closing words are as optimistic as some of his earlier ones appear to be tinged with pessimism:

> "The final war for democracy will begin after the war. It will be a wider conflict than that which now rages, and the alinement will be by classes and interests rather than by nations. It will be a war which will be waged until separate interests within each nation are completely extinguished."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Scott, James Brown. President Wilson's Foreign Policy. Messages, Addresses, Papers. Edited with Introduction and Notes. Large 8vo, pp. xvi–424. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50. Postage, 24 cents.

One of the President's privileges and duties is to determine, direct, and formulate the foreign policy of the United States, limited, however, in certain specific cases by the advice and consent of the Senate. The development of this policy under President Wilson forms an interesting study, for the present to be based almost alone upon his public utterances. That later there will be available far more abundant material goes without saying. But as yet the archives of the Department of State are not open for examination. It is, therefore, a real service that so profound a scholar in international law as Professor Scott has shown himself has gathered in one volume the pronouncements of the head of our Government on foreign affairs, delivered on fifty-two occasions, in addresses, letters, notes to various Governments, telegrams, and memoranda. One interesting result of an examination of these documents shows that much of the delay in "preparation for war" is due to Congress and not to the President, who urged "preparedness" long before diplomatic relations with Germany were ruptured.

This collection covers the period from August 27, 1913, to April 6, 1918. It embraces the whole Mexican affair, the Panama tolls question, the famous "American neutrality" speech, August 18, 1914, and the progress of the President's development till his "complete disillusionment" respecting the character of the German Government's methods and aims. It is to be put alongside the author's last two important volumes, like in form and importance to this, the first of which is "Our Break with Germany as Set Forth in the Documents" (see LITERARY DIGEST for March 16, 1918); the second is "Diplomatic Correspondence between the United States and Germany," published last autumn. It is necessary to add that Professor Scott confines his material to the subject named in the title, and elides matter not relevant to that subject. Hence, with the least labor to the student or investigator the official unfolding of our policy may be clearly traced. The introductions and notes orient the individual occasions as to place, date, and audience. An interesting appendix of four documents supplements well the body of the book.

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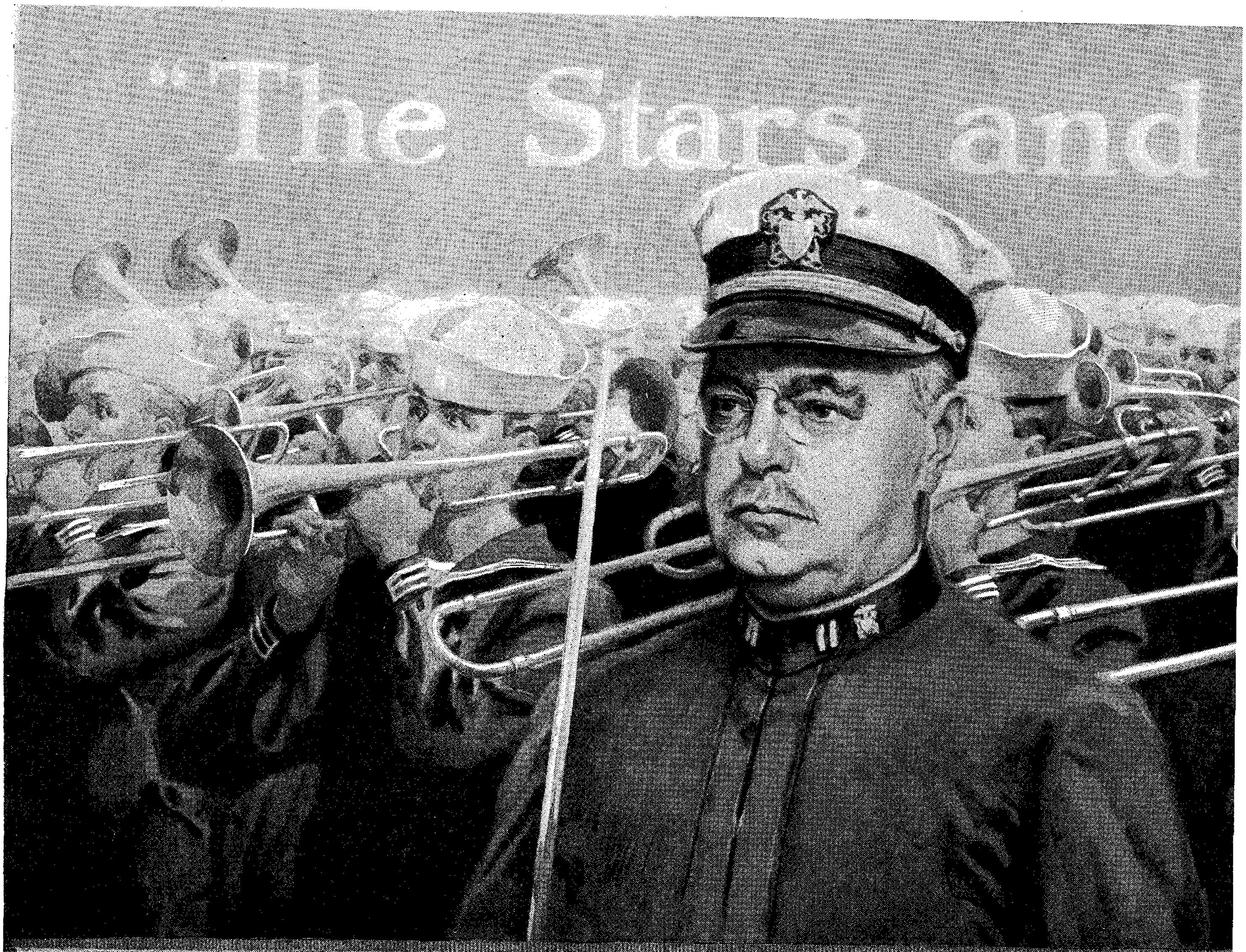

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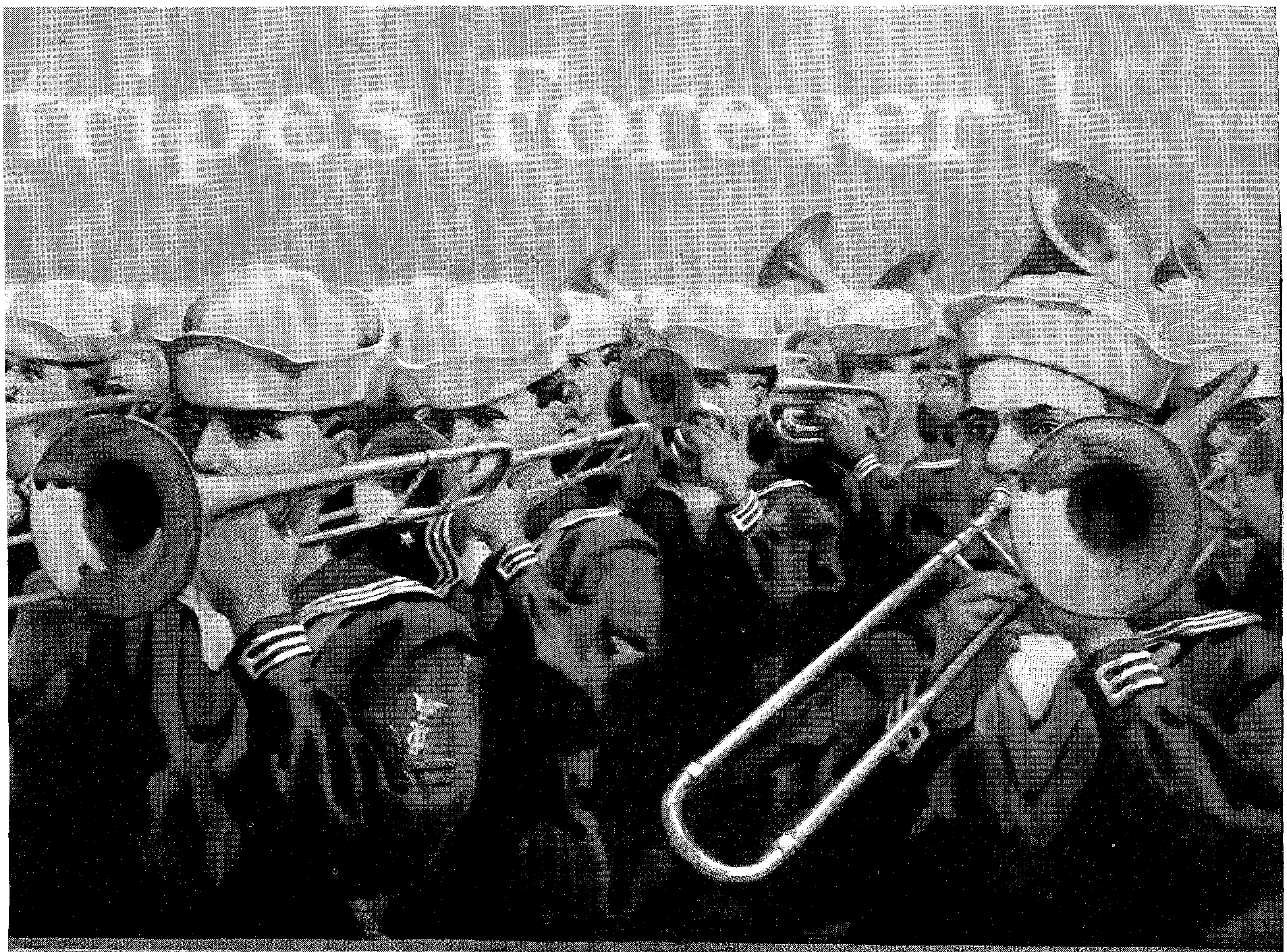
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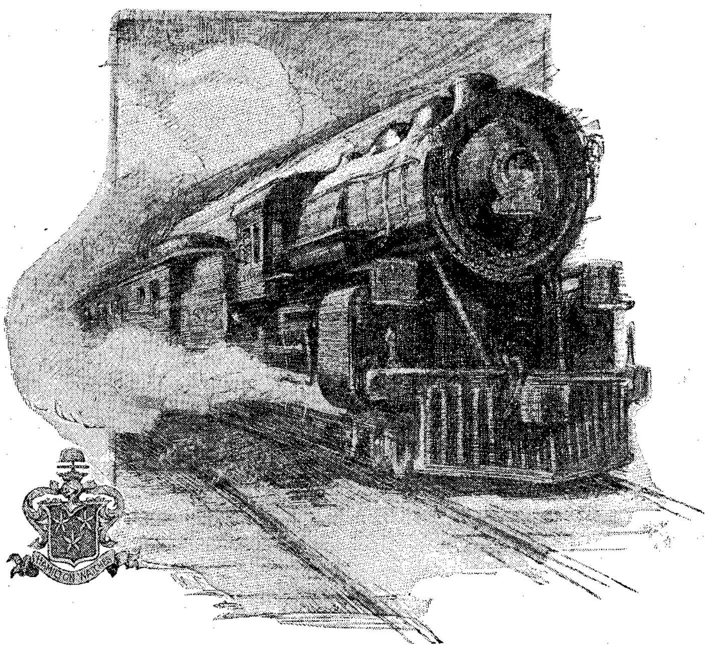

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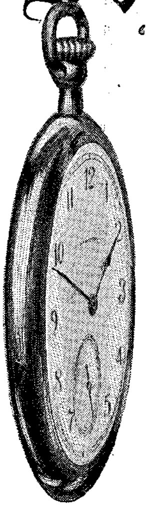

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will be constantly used when the history of these times comes to be written.

Grasty, Charles H. Flashes from the Front. Illustrated. Pp. 306. New York: The Century Company. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

These "Flashes," from one of the well known war-correspondents, bear dates beginning December, 1916, and ending September 1, 1917. To them General Pershing contributes a brief introduction, and Mr. Ian D. Colvin, of the London *Morning Post*, furnishes an extended one, quite historic, and still more economic, with what may be considered a touch of pessimism. "If England had possest a healthy industrial system," Mr. Colvin declares, "there would be no war now. It was the dependence of England upon German industry that encouraged German statesmen to believe that England could not go to war. This dependence was the result of a policy that left English markets open to the German manufacturer, while German markets were closed to the British manufacturer. The British Samson had his hair cut while he lay asleep in the lap of free-trade Delilah, and he will be lucky if he escapes the punishment of such neglect, which is to grind corn, blind and in chains, for the bread of the Philistines." Mr. Grasty does not seek to account for the war, as his friend Mr. Colvin does; he pictures it in chapters which are vivid, and he sketches many personalities that are striking. He went to Europe with Pershing; he saw France in her agony; he visited Italy, and saw her distresses under defeat; he saw that part of Alsace which for a time was retaken by the Allies; and all that he recounts is bright reading, well worth while.

West, Rebecca. The Return of the Soldier. Illustrated. Pp. 185. New York: The Century Company. 1918. $1. Postage, 12 cents.

The war furnished no more than the background for this short novel. The hero is a soldier who returns from Flanders with memory destroyed by shell-shock; the wife of his manhood is forgotten and her place in his affections is taken by a sweetheart of boyhood days. The one supremely good thing in the book is the description of the latter woman, whom the reader is fairly certain to like or dislike intensely. Miss West reveals the same grasp of style characteristic of her shorter writings. The book may be read as sheer fiction or as a study of sex psychology.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

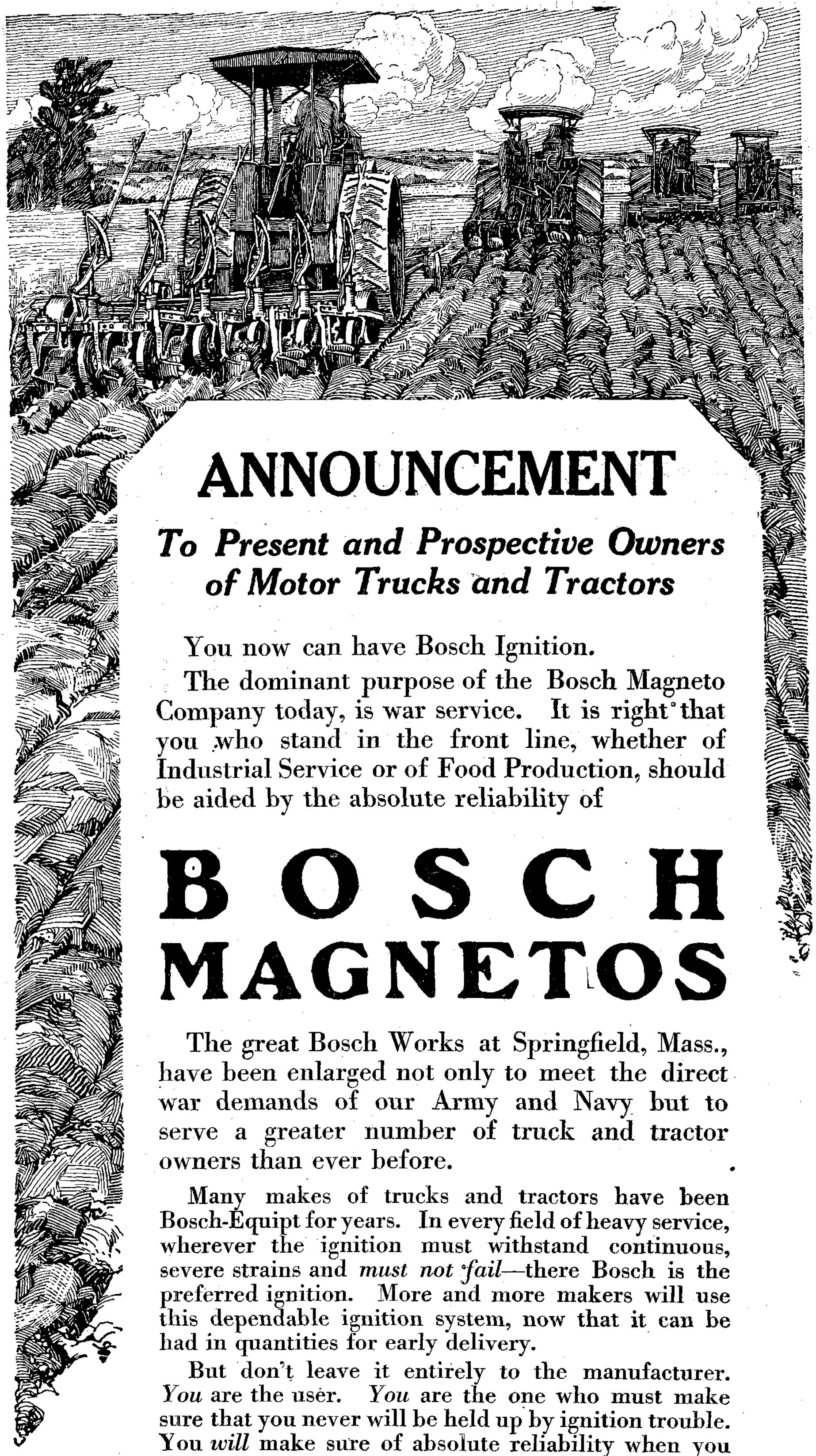
BUSINESS SUPERMEN IN MOMENTS OF DOMESTICITY

"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., takes after his father in the matter of domesticity," writes B. C. Forbes in the course of a recent illumination of the personal sides of some of our "Business Trojans" in *The Wall Street Journal*. "He is immensely proud of his large family, and, like the present J. P. Morgan, finds deeper satisfaction in the tranquil domestic circle than in the seething financial circle."

Mr. Forbes finds that, as with commoner men, some of the wives of our captains of industry are helpful to their husbands, while others are decided handicaps. In the case of "certain nationally known figures," he hints that he could tell much, but contents himself with the general deduction that unhappy marriages "usually lie at the bottom of the domestic eruptions of self-made millionaires and multimillionaires."

Possibly Mr. Forbes feels particularly free to discuss the domestic side of his "business supermen" in *The Wall Street Journal* because the paper does not carry a woman's page. Here are some of his revelations:

> Thomas E. Wilson, the packer, whose career I regard as one of the finest examples America's annals afford of the value of diligently directed persistency, is another man who attributes no small share of his progress to the eminently sensible attitude his wife has always taken toward the exigencies of business. For example, time and again a wire would be received which caused him to hop on a train for some distant point, and when he telephoned to his wife that he had been called away she would not, after the fashion of so many wives, whine and complain that he well knew they were to have a dinner party that evening and that he had no business to leave her and their guests in the lurch. Instead, she always accepted the inevitable with philosophic cheerfulness and sent him off in the right spirit to grapple with whatever emergency had unexpectedly summoned him.
>
> George M. Reynolds, head of the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago, the largest financial institution outside of New York, married very young, and when I questioned him on the wisdom or unwisdom of early marriages, he declared emphatically: "It was the best day's business I ever did." He frankly avows that more than half of his success has been due to the encouragement, the counsel, the care, and cooperation of the woman who was not afraid to throw in her lot with him when he could offer her only a humble abode.
>
> There never was a more domesticated business superman than James J. Hill. His home life was an idyl. Up to the very last Mrs. Hill insisted upon personally darning his socks. Nor were any hands but hers ever permitted to pack his grip when he set out on his innumerable business trips to all parts of the country. She would not allow the acquisition of millions and of servants to deprive her of the



ANNOUNCEMENT

To Present and Prospective Owners of Motor Trucks and Tractors

You now can have Bosch Ignition.

The dominant purpose of the Bosch Magneto Company today, is war service. It is right that you who stand in the front line, whether of Industrial Service or of Food Production, should be aided by the absolute reliability of

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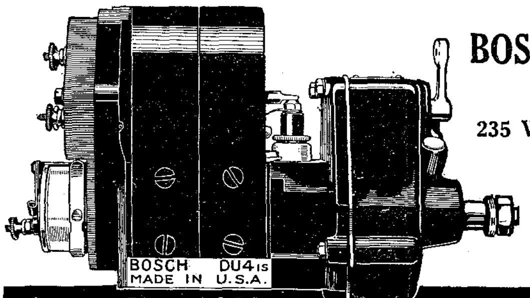
The great Bosch Works at Springfield, Mass., have been enlarged not only to meet the direct war demands of our Army and Navy but to serve a greater number of truck and tractor owners than ever before.

Many makes of trucks and tractors have been Bosch-Equipt for years. In every field of heavy service, wherever the ignition must withstand continuous, severe strains and *must not fail*—there Bosch is the preferred ignition. More and more makers will use this dependable ignition system, now that it can be had in quantities for early delivery.

But don't leave it entirely to the manufacturer. *You* are the user. *You* are the one who must make sure that you never will be held up by ignition trouble. You *will* make sure of absolute reliability when you specify on your order *"Bosch Magneto Ignition."* For your present truck or tractor, have a Bosch Magneto fitted by a Bosch Service Man.

There's a Bosch Service Station in every state.
Write there or to us for any Ignition Information.



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BRANCHES:
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AMERICA'S SUPREME IGNITION SYSTEM
MOTOR TRUCKS - TRACTORS - AIRPLANES - MOTOR CARS - MOTOR BOATS - MOTORCYCLES - GAS ENGINES - ETC.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

The Controlling Factor

The machine-tool has revolutionized industry. It is one of the great contributing factors in America's present ability to meet the vastly increased problem of production.

It gives us the means to conserve man-power and fuel, and to off-set the rising cost of raw materials.

Improvement of high speed steel and perfection of automatic machinery have gone hand-in-hand in this development.

But a still greater factor is the application of electricity to machine operation, through the perfecting of the adjustable speed motor with automatic control—a subject in which Westinghouse Electric designers have specialized for many years.

Installation of direct motor-drive in a manufacturing plant not only economizes power by applying it directly to each unit, but also greatly multiplies power-efficiency by adapting it in every case to the power and speed requirements of the machine.

Each productive unit becomes independent of its fellows instead of being under the necessity of lying idle whenever there is any trouble at any point in the transmission system.

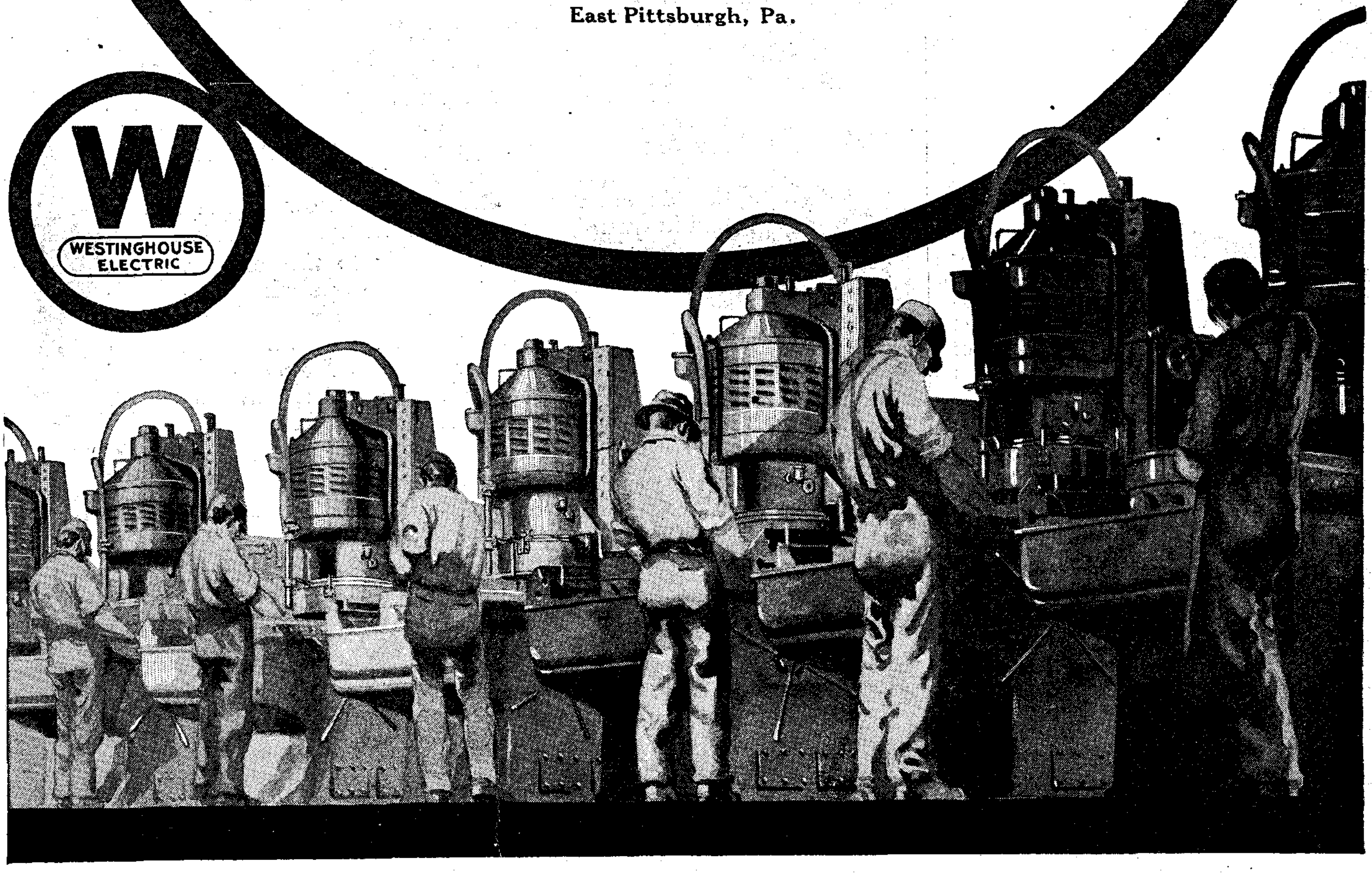
Experience has already demonstrated that the most effective way to economize power is by turning natural forces into electricity, and then applying them directly at the points where labor is to be performed.

Westinghouse Electric engineers have had the long training and broad experience which enables them accurately to analyze the power problems of any manufacturing industry and to arrive at the right solution.

They can help you in determining what form of power is most economical for you, and in what way it can most profitably be applied to your production.

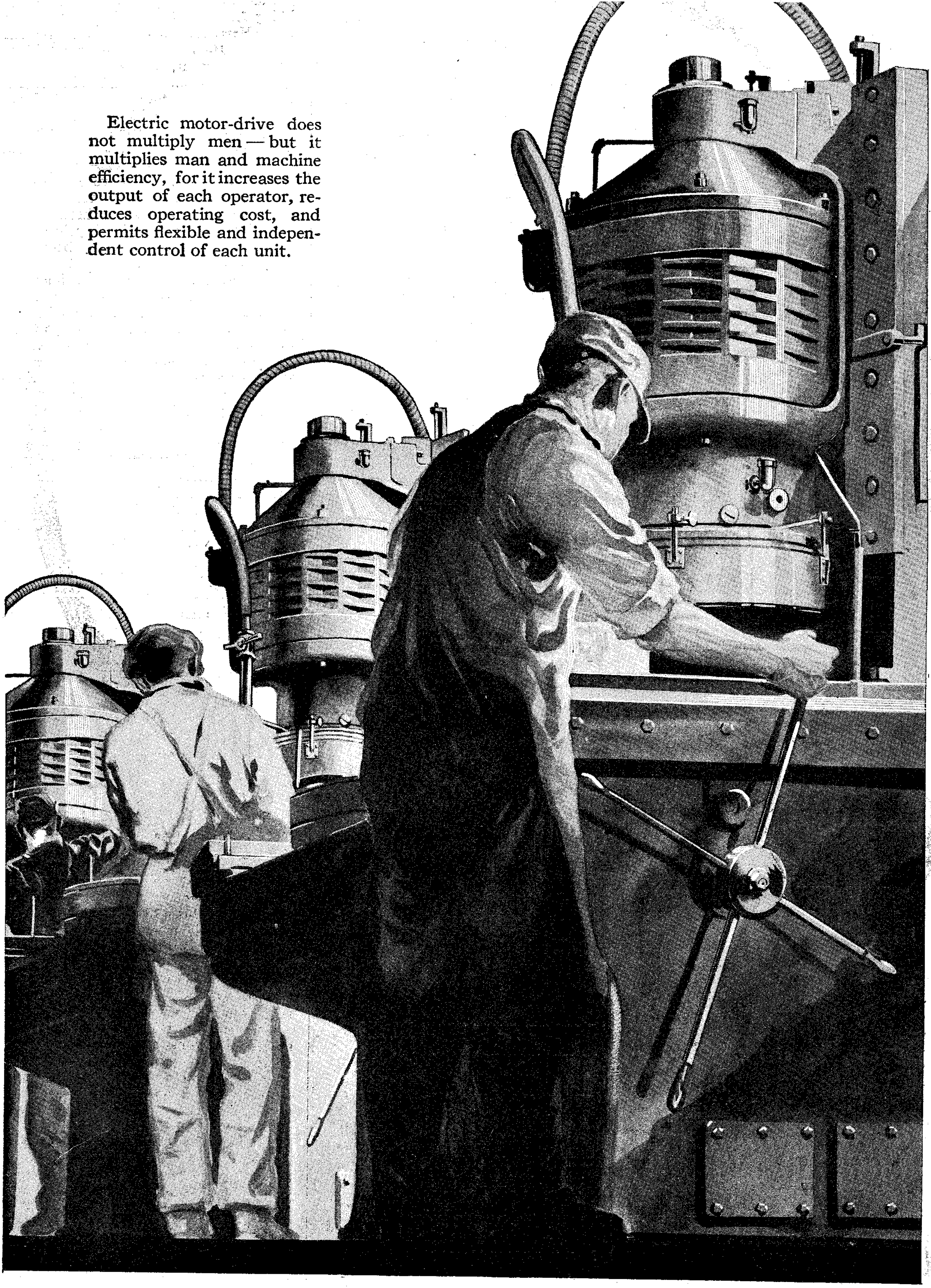
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC



Westinghouse
ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

Electric motor-drive does not multiply men — but it multiplies man and machine efficiency, for it increases the output of each operator, reduces operating cost, and permits flexible and independent control of each unit.



Wellington
WELL

For pure content —a good pipe

Next time you sit near a man who lights a pipe, just notice his look of solid comfort. That look says more than words could say. He's at peace with the world.

You yourself can draw the same kind of pure content from a

W D C TRADE MARK

Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

The W D C triangle trade-mark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is not only on every Wellington Pipe, but also on pipes that we make of every other style, size and grade. Price for price, there is no better pipe than a W D C.

It smokes cool and clean and sweet as a breeze through the pines. The well catches all moisture and stray tobacco. There is no bubbling or wheezing. No tobacco comes into your mouth. The upward opening in the bit sends the smoke away from your tongue.

Every Wellington is made of genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process. It breaks in sweet and mellow, and is guaranteed against cracking or burning through. All good dealers sell the Wellington in many sizes and grades from 75 cents up. Choose yours.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers

privilege of tending him exactly as she did when they were in humble circumstances. Mr. Hill's favorite way of spending an evening was to sit at home singing old songs or hymns or psalms, or playing (he was a talented musician), or "cracking" (often joking), with his devoted helpmeet and old cronies who might drop in.

Harriman, like Hill, also had little liking for club life or for society antics. Mrs. Harriman was his closest business adviser. He had the deepest confidence in her judgment, and I understand that he embarked on no deal without first talking over the pros and cons with her.

His will revealed his unbounded faith in her ability to manage his affairs. It was probably the shortest will that ever disposed of so many millions—$70,000,000. It said, in effect: "I leave everything I own to my wife." I am told that the Harriman fortune has increased remarkably since its creator's death, whereas the Sage millions have dwindled because of less masterly handling.

Incidentally, W. Averill Harriman, the late railroad wizard's eldest son, is developing into a distinctly able business man, I repeatedly hear. He is not trying to lord it over financiers of riper experience. A prominent Union-Pacific director told me a few weeks ago that young Harriman had never once attempted to assert himself at any board meeting, but had contented himself with listening respectfully to his elders.

Jacob H. Schiff typifies the finest domestic characteristics of his race. So does Julius Rosenwald. So, also, do James Speyer, Paul M. Warburg, August Heckscher, Felix Warburg, and other Jewish leaders of note.

However, there is another side to the picture. These many pleasant instances of wives who helped their Trojan husbands by accepting the inevitable when said husbands were detained at the office or called out of town, no less than by supplying them with financial advice, Mr. Forbes admits, are somewhat counterbalanced by cases of wives who are literally wrecking some of our most notable financiers.

He outlines one particularly flagrant case, mentioning no names; and adds, ominously enough, that "this case is not singular"—

> The head of one huge organization, who is no longer young, is being virtually rushed into his grave by his frivolity-loving, inconsiderate spouse. She has been remonstrated with by certain of their "set," but she insists on dragging him out almost nightly to entertainments, parties, cabarets, dances, etc. And this case is not singular.
>
> One penalty not a few conspicuously successful self-made men have had to suffer is this: They married when they were poor a woman of their own class, and altho they developed and rose phenomenally, the wife did not keep pace with their development and rise, with the result that they ceased to be congenial mental companions and found that a gulf had opened and widened between them. It is this species of tragedy that usually lies at the bottom of the domestic eruptions of self-made millionaires and multimillionaires—eruptions which are no more common in this class than in other classes, but which may sometimes appear to be

more common because of the inordinate prominence newspapers give to such happenings.

Turning again to a cheerfuller, and more characteristic, phase of the matter under discussion, the writer finds in John D. Rockefeller, Sr., signs of greatness on the domestic side at least equal to his better-known genius in oil monopolizing. With rare intimacy and feeling, Mr. Forbes presents this picture of the elder Rockefeller as a model husband and father:

"Giving away money is not a thing of to-day or yesterday with me," John D. Rockefeller once imprest upon me in course of a conversation which brought out how much of a family and home man he has always been. "From the time our children could understand such things we used to discuss regularly at the dinner-table what could be done to help others. All the children were expected to bring suggestions, to tell of opportunities they may have seen or learned of for rendering assistance, or to express any thoughts they might have on the subject. Around our family table we always discust how best to distribute money for the general good. Very fortunately, the children developed interest in giving away money wisely."

Then he added, very touchingly: "I count it one of the Lord's greatest blessings to me that my son has become so deeply interested in trying to do good by the means at his command."

Mr. Rockefeller at no stage of his career indulged in any of the cantrips the public usually associate with rich men. I do not believe he ever spent an idle evening in a man's club—he was too closely wedded to his home. A glimpse of this phase of Mr. Rockefeller's character can be obtained from the following extremely interesting and self-revealing statement he made to me one day on the golf course:

"People persist in thinking that I was a tremendous worker, always at it early and late, summer and winter. The real truth is that I was what would now be called a 'slacker' after I reached my middle thirties. I used to take long vacations at my Cleveland home every summer and spent my time planting and transplanting trees, building roads, doing landscape gardening, driving horses, and enjoying myself with my family, keeping in touch with business by private telegraph-wire. I never, from the time I first entered an office, let business engross all my time and attention; I always took an active interest in Sunday-school and church work, in children, and, if I might say so, in doing little things for friendless and lonely and poor people. I feel sincerely sorry for some of the business men who occasionally come to see me; they have allowed their business affairs to take such complete possession of them that they have no thought for anything else and have no time to really live as rational human beings."

On another occasion I had a unique opportunity to realize the preponderating importance the world's richest man attaches to the domestic side of life. It was at lunch. His grandchildren were there. I was the only outsider present. Mr. Rockfeller began to explain to his grandchildren, ranging from perhaps seven to thirteen years of age (the children of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.), that he had been drawing up his will that morning and the previous day, and he wanted to impress upon them that it all depended upon their

The Economy of Spending Enough

Shoe economy can never be measured by price alone.

In the descending scale of retail values there quickly comes a point beyond which lies the height of footwear extravagance.

True shoe economy is that fine balance between durability without coarseness, stylishness without loss of long wear, comfort without sacrifice of appearance. In

Nettleton Shoes

these virtues combine in a remarkably perfect proportion. This is the result of forty years experience in the choosing of fine leathers—two score years of careful training and supervision of men who have become the foremost shoe designers and workers in the trade.

The Nettleton phrase "Economy Through Quality" is born of unusually fine shoe construction as the Nettleton dealer in your city will be glad to show you.

The shoe shown is our Chatham.

U. S. Army Officers have set the seal of their approval on Nettleton Military Footwear Extraordinary

A. E. NETTLETON CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively

"Cravenette" Finish

Mallory Hats

"Molesheen" Finish

A Quality Reputation Since 1823

WHEN you buy your Fall hat see that it bears the maker's name. As an added precaution, see that it bears the Mallory name. Now, more than ever, the stability, skill and experience of the organization back of the Mallory hat can save you from disappointment.

The situation in hatter's fur is serious. Good fur is scarce. Nobody can make the kind of fur felt hat we think you ought to wear for less than the Mallory price.

You also want Style, the kind of Style having behind it that wearing quality which makes a Mallory hat a true war-time economy.

Cravenette Finish is an exclusive Mallory feature. It affords protection against the weather. No hat except a Mallory has it.

Dealers—identified by the Mallory sign—are showing the new Mallory Fall Styles.

Prices: $4.50, $5 and $6; Velours, $8 and $12 Made in America since 1823.

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> conduct whether they would receive anything or not. He did not say one word about any business success they must achieve before being considered fit to entrust with money; he dwelt solely upon the imperative necessity for cultivating the plain, homely virtues such as every mother drills into her children. And he explained over and over again that if any of them did not grow up to be exemplary young men, "such as your mother and your father would like to see you," then he had made arrangements to have the money thus forfeited devoted to another purpose which he had expressly named.
>
> The whole incident was impressive and pleasing. It was so free from frills, so unaffected, so thoroughly domestic.

The writer concludes with this summary of the domestic opportunities of captains of industry, "taken as a whole":

> No captains of industry, taken as a whole, have to keep their noses too close and continuously to the grindstone to have leisure, opportunity, or inclination to be other than decent, orderly, domestic beings. Most of them derive their most potent inspiration from their home and family—not only their inspiration, but that physical repose and sustenance and attention which, as E. P. Ripley publicly emphasized on the occasion of his seventieth birthday-banquet at Chicago, are so needful to keep a man in trim and hold his own and forge ahead in the gladiatorial arena of high finance or big business.

MR. BORLAND'S WAR-RECORD

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM P. BORLAND, of Kansas City, Missouri, sends us a copy of the following letter which he address to the Boston *Globe:*

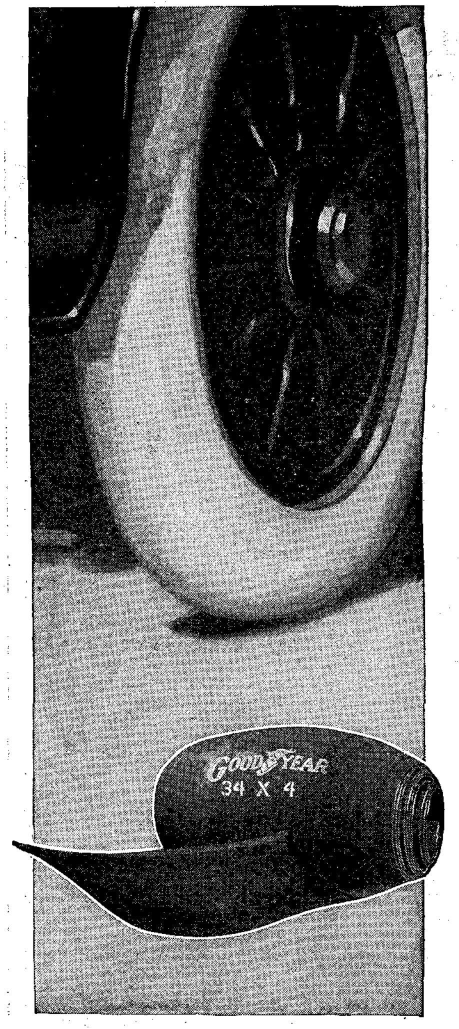
> Kansas City, Missouri,
> August 24, 1918.
>
> Editor Boston *Globe*, Boston, Mass.
> Dear Sir:
>
> I notice a statement in THE LITERARY DIGEST, of this week, copied from your paper, that I was defeated for renomination because I had voted against the draft. This is a clear error, and, coming from such an influential paper as yours, may affect me seriously both now and in the future.
>
> I have been extremely proud of my record of Americanism, both before and since the declaration of war. On all of the four tests which you mention I graded one hundred per cent. I not only voted for the draft, but I voted against the permissive enlistment provision, which seemed to weaken the selective conscription system. I made the first speech on the Democratic side of the House, and I think the first speech in the House of Representatives, in favor of selective conscription at a time when there was a very strong sentiment among the Democrats against the plan, and in favor of enlistment. I voted against the Cooper Amendment, against the McLemore resolution, and against the embargo. I resisted a strong propaganda in my city and State.
>
> I voted for preparedness measures prior to the war, and at one time stood almost alone among the Middle-Western Congressmen on this position. I was the chief speaker for the State Council of Defense last fall throughout our State, when they were unwilling to put either of the Missouri Senators on the platform.
>
> That the influence of Senator Reed was thrown against me in this primary was cogent evidence that I have been a loyal and consistent supporter of the Administration. I was defeated by the saloon element of Kansas City on account of my vote on national prohibition. The five lower wards of Kansas City piled up a majority of over eight thousand votes against me. I carried the residence wards and the country districts by a handsome vote, but was swamped by the slum element.
>
> As a man's record in this war will become a part of history, and errors might easily crystallize into settled public opinion, I would feel greatly obliged if you will give the best publicity possible to this correction.
>
> With kindest regards, I remain,
> Yours truly,
> WM. P. BORLAND.

"AMALGAM" SECTORS ON THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FRONT

SECTORS of "amalgam" is the name bestowed by the French on those parts of the long Western battle-front where American soldiers are mingled, principally for training purposes, with veteran French troops. In these sectors was worked out one of the most critical problems of the war, and the success of the experiment, which had to be made under fire, was due to no fault of the Germans. They learned the positions of these critical points with astonishing promptness. Only lately have they given up the idea that attacks on such sectors would cause the "amalgam" to disintegrate.

Writing from Alsace to the Newark *News*, Cecil I. Dorrian describes the actual operation of the "amalgams." The idea behind the mingling of troops has worked out differently from what was first intended, he says, owing possibly to the now proved efficiency of our men as officers and soldiers. He explains:

> At first the "amalgam" was wanted as a reenforcement of French troops by Americans, more or less permanently. Now, however, it is used only temporarily and as a form of training of American troops who are put side by side with experienced French fighters until they are "veteraned" enough to fight the sector alone. When that time comes, either the French withdraw and the sector becomes an American one, or else our troops are brought out to take over entirely some other sector.
>
> I have been down on this front for a week and have seen one of these "amalgams" at work all the way from its back country of reserve and supply right up to the jumping-off place between us and them, to that species of vacuum known as "No Man's Land" or the "*Pays de la Lune*," according to what language you speak. (I don't know what the Germans call it; "*Kein Durchgang*," perhaps!)
>
> The way our troops and the French work together is one of the pleasant features of the war. Good will has reduced the complicated problem to one of efficient simplicity. This is a fact recognized in all sincerity by those who are cooperating on this front, and it is a fact worth pausing over.
>
> That good will should exist in general



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Add Miles to the Life of That Worn Tire

The Goodyear Inside Tire Protector Will Put It Back in Service

WHEN you begin to anticipate trouble from that old casing, it's time to reinforce it with a Goodyear Inside Tire Protector. This is a staunch support for weakened tires that reinvests them with life and mileage. The Goodyear Inside Tire Protector never chafes a tube. Its cost is low; its saving great—for it helps secure the last thousand miles which are the cheapest.

The Goodyear Tire Saver Kit is an assortment of the most needed tire accessories handily arranged in a compact package. Your car should carry one.

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRE SAVERS

> between our people and the French is natural, but when members of the two are put together in a tense situation like that at the front and in a relation which naturally has in it an element of rivalry, the real test of good feeling is brought to bear. Situations inevitably come up where between the French and American command there would be a difference of opinion or of method concerning the tactics to employ. The American opinion would be backed by that confident energy and originality which we have brought into the war, and which sometimes descends, as we all know, into cocksureness, while the French would be supported by the four years' greater experience of this war and by their altogether different training. The human thing to expect is that neither would want to give up his own way in which he believed in order to take on one of which he was doubtful or disapproving. This is certainly what might have been anticipated between the two commands, but it is not at all the way the "amalgam" works out.

In order to prevent friction, either French or American officers command, depending on which has been longer in the section. By the expedient of shifting the French forces from time to time, the later-arriving American troops are given their turn at priority. Mr. Dorrian comments:

> The disposition between the commands is, on the part of the French, to recognize American authority in exactly the same spirit as they do their own superior command. On the American side there is a tendency to defer to French expert advice.
>
> The sentiment between the two is one of mutual liking and respect. Armies can work together without such a feeling, as, for instance, the German and Austrian armies of which we have plenty of examples, proving their mutual scorn and distrust. But the friendliness of our two groups simplifies the technical side of operations and is a great stimulant to the spirit of the troops. It is encouraging to both to see, when they come into actual contact, that they are not only fighting for the same principles, but that they are men of the same civilization and of the stuff out of which friends are made.
>
> In the country behind the lines the two are not mingled to the extent they are when in the fighting area. You see them billeted in the same village, blue on one side of the street and khaki on the other. It is typical to see the *poilus* seated under some shed or lean-to around an improvised table on which are set their rations, their "*pinard*" (the French soldier's name for the red wine of the Army), and perhaps some precious extra that they have stirred out of the provision cellar of the village food-shop. Their tin hats on the back of their heads or on the ground beside them, their burdens piled up near by like a heap of army junk, they recall in their hard-earned repose the whole story of the war. Time to eat a little, sip their wine, smoke and talk—principally to talk and discuss opinions—that is an idyll for the patient French peasant soldier.
>
> Across the street the khaki men, as sure as anything, are dusting around doing a lot of different things. The chow line has quickly passed the kitchen, the boys have bolted their stew and coffee, and as you look at them now you get a varied show. One is standing by the barn-door with a mirror, about the size of a piece of toast, balanced on a nail, and with half his face soaped over is gingerly shaving the other jaw. Near by in the barnyard another has his head in a pail of water, and he jerks it out to try to get a look at you as you flash by. Two are playing ball and others are scrubbing down a tired, grizzy horse who looks as tho he wished the Americans had stayed out of the war.
>
> The blues on one side bow and smile or just gaze in surprize as they see an army car coming along through this back area of the war with civilians from far away. On the other side the Americans gather, a look of recognition, and when they hear a faint "Hello, boys!" drift back at them, arms and hats swing up, the razors and towels are frantically waved, and a broken cheer follows the disappearing car.
>
> "Hello, boys!" is the high sign between members of the 'cross-Atlantic contingent in the war country over here. It is an all-American salute.
>
> Such villages are not far apart, are indeed often within a few minutes' walk one of the other. In one the divisional headquarters will be found, usually in some generous old château whose sane, simple architecture and gently groomed parklands are reminiscent of an age that built not for show but out of the grandeur of a high instinct for what was fitting as well as for what was regal. In a château of this sort are the quarters of the divisional command of the "amalgam" that I saw. Here the French were the seniors in the sector, and therefore their headquarters flag was looped on a staff by the low central door of the château itself. The American general held the adjacent lodge. In another sector that I saw later on, where the Americans command, the French had retired to the lodge and left the château for our officers.
>
> In a village further toward the lines, often under shell-fire, are located the brigade headquarters of the two commands. French sentries there guard official localities and American military police direct traffic.
>
> Like the troops in their separate billets, the French and American officers in the rear lines usually have each their own quarters and their separate mess. This is for simplification of arrangements. (Deletion by censor.)

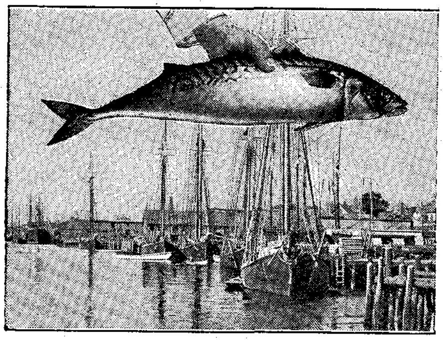
One of the most striking differences between the fraternizing races is that which appears between the typical mess of French officers and the American officers' mess. The French make war according to prescribed forms. The Americans get along with very little formality. Says *The News*:

> No matter in what disturbing circumstance of war the French staff gathers for lunch or dinner, unless the meal is taken in the open on the battle-field itself, they assemble with ceremony and are served a conventional meal in several courses with wine and followed by a *demi-tasse* of black coffee. In the American Army the officers usually have exactly the same chow as the men have. It is simply food, served in a heap on one dish and washed down with tea or a big tumbler of coffee. If in a gay mood, hilarity runs riot at the American mess. The French, when they do come into an American food table as guests, are no doubt astonished for a time at what must seem to them

Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.,** by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY,** with newly caught, **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH,** choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT,** sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT-LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. *Write for it.* Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

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McK&R

Letter from a prominent dentist, whose name will be given on request:

My ℞ Is Calox

"I have recently done much work for soldiers and have observed a better condition of the teeth among those who use a good tooth *powder* than with others who use a paste.

My prescription is invariably

CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER"

Send for trial package and interesting booklet on the care of the teeth.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 96 Fulton St., New York
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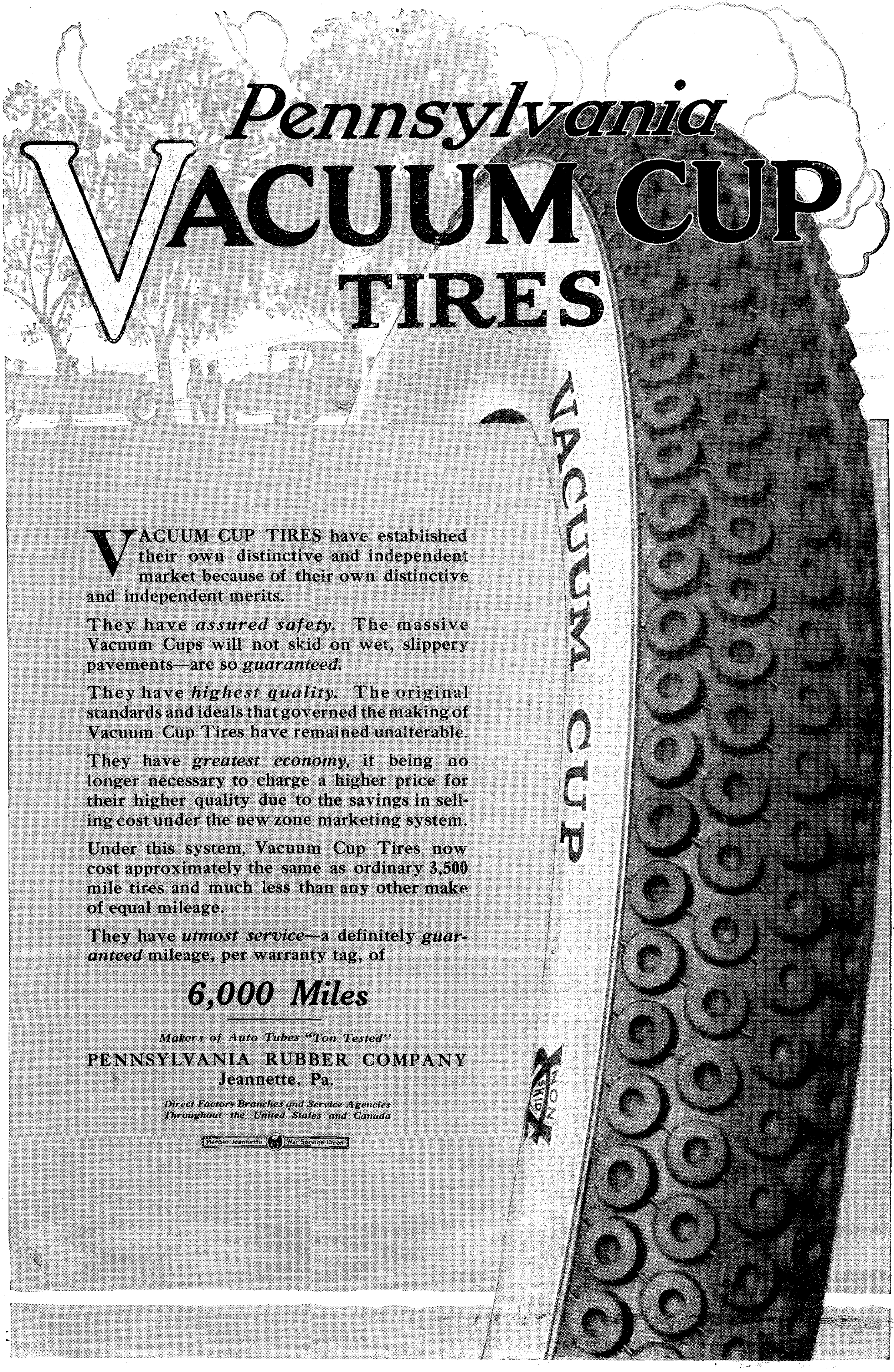

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP TIRES

VACUUM CUP TIRES have established their own distinctive and independent market because of their own distinctive and independent merits.

They have *assured safety.* The massive Vacuum Cups will not skid on wet, slippery pavements—are so *guaranteed.*

They have *highest quality.* The original standards and ideals that governed the making of Vacuum Cup Tires have remained unalterable.

They have *greatest economy,* it being no longer necessary to charge a higher price for their higher quality due to the savings in selling cost under the new zone marketing system.

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Steel—Labor—Money

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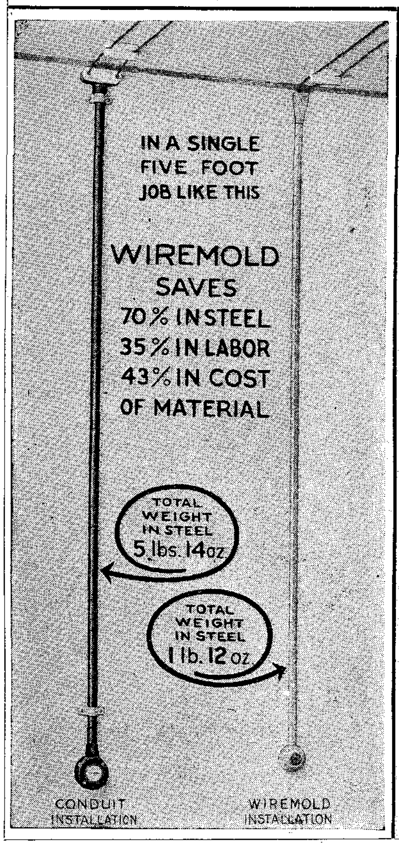
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70% IN STEEL
35% IN LABOR
43% IN COST OF MATERIAL
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TOTAL WEIGHT IN STEEL 1 lb. 12 oz.
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WIREMOLD INSTALLATION

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a rather strange display of rough-house in the midst of the serious business of war. However, they soon find that the Americans are not really barbarians, but simply fighting men, living in picnic style, and, being good sports themselves, the Frenchmen soon join in and share not only the plain, wholesome chow, but the rollick in which it is served and eaten.

By chance I arrived one day in an Alsatian mountain sector into which Americans were just moving to form an "amalgam." The back areas in the valley were all settled and some of the troops had already advanced into the trenches. On the same morning on which I started for the front myself the Yanks' supply-trains were hitting the long, long trail up the mountains to the line. I saw them start from the valley and I passed many groups of them going up. They were driving mule teams hitched to prairie-wagons laden with supplies. A cheering sight, for they proclaimed the comforting fact that the food had arrived, that the bully beef was on the move. For a day or two the men up ahead had been without their own rations and the French soldiers had shared theirs, half and half, with our boys.

Most of these Americans had never been in the war before and all was a novelty—the mountainous landscape of high Alsace, with its sweeping vistas and cozy villages, the amazing roads winding up along the mountainsides at whose sharp turns the measuring eye of the army mule express unfailing disapproval. All at once, bang!

Surprized echoes raced from shoulder to shoulder of the piled-up hills.

Bang! Bang! Bang!

In other words, sharp-voiced guns, somewhere right at hand in the woods. What did it mean? Attracted by tiny white clouds that were suddenly appearing in the even blue of the morning sky (the bursting shrapnel of the near-by guns), they realized that the *Boche* was right overhead peering down at them, taking pictures of the miles of bully beef and the tins of ground coffee going up into the lines. How little, even a couple of months ago, did the scornful Hun expect to see those brown prairie-wagons toiling up the mountains of Alsace!

We got out of our car on top of a bare mountain to watch the show in the sky and found ourselves standing beside several American officers who were preceding a contingent of their men on their way into the lines. They were watching the *Boche* plane intently through powerful glasses. It was sailing fairly high and to the naked eye looked about the size of a mosquito.

The show expanded. Another *Boche* plane appeared as tho out of chaos. The drum-fire from the woods increased. The planes were framed all about with neat, white shrapnel puffs, the trail of them across the sky marking the circling path of the *Boche.* Two French machines popped into view. Whence had they come? We had not seen them before, and discovered them only by the sudden appearance of black shrapnel clouds from the *Boche* lines. The affair had become a big show now. Very likely the two teams of planes up yonder were fighting, but no sound came from the vast sunny space in which they were sailing.

One of our men lowered his glass, and his eyes looked unseeing. His face was flushed almost as with pleasure.

"Ever been in the zone before?" I asked him.

"No," he answered in an absent sort of way, "I'm just going in for the first time."

A visit to one of the "amalgam" posts, on a day of ordinary activity, is described, with the very active assistance of the censor:

French and American officers are living together in army huts and everything is share and share alike. The observation-post overlooking the whole sector exists on a near-by summit, but it takes skill and practise to find it.

A soldiers' reserve camp clings to the side of the mountain. In the midst of the barrackments is an American "Y" hut full of French soldiers and a French *Poste de Réconfort* full of Americans. The latter are having a cup of hot French coffee.

"These French are great people," a big lad from the Northwest confides in me. In fact, I must not fib about it. What he actually said was: "These French are the greatest people in the world." What do you think of that, home folks? And he went on to say: "They won't let me spend a cent." Then his chum joined in and said: "They share their last bit of food with you."

Another giant farmer-huntsman from the West comes across the hilltop looking for the carrier-pigeon house. He has been sent to get a messenger for use further front. But the man's never been a bird-hunter and he can't find them. A French scout is told off to lead him to them and the two trek off together.

At last we arrive at an advanced position, a strong post in the mountains. (Deletion by censor.)

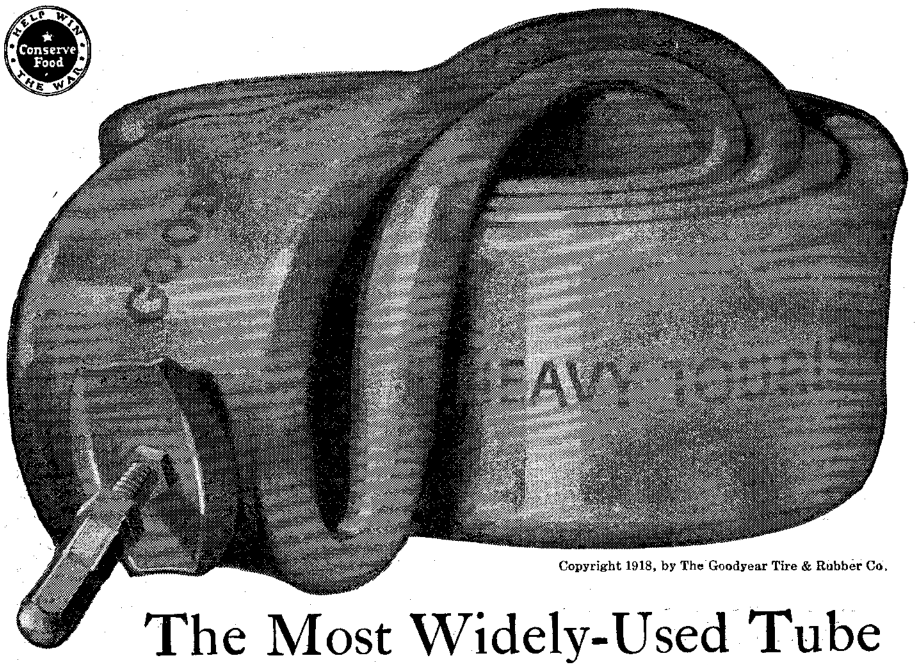
This position is very picturesque and would be considered delightful if it were a summer outing-spot instead of a concentration busy with the fine art of killing. The colonel's big hut, terraced against the steep slope, would make over finely into an inn with tables on the terrace. The officers' row, a long, shallow construction, whose façade suggests a cross between a pioneer hut and a Swiss chalet, and whose rear part disappears into the mountain-side, would offer acceptable sleeping-rooms for a two weeks' summer holiday. On the slope below the men (deletion by censor) were sleeping in a shed-like hutment that is half dug into the hill, half built in front of it, and covered with a shell-proof roof (deletion by censor). On its valley-facing side, a rustic balcony, nicely curved and balustraded with pine logs, would make an attractive dormitory for the boys of this imagined summer camp. (Deletion by censor.)

The mule-shed was said to be nicely furnished from a mule's standpoint, and it certainly looked so. All the dugouts, sheds, and half-dug, half-built log huts made a very pretty mountain roost. (Deletion by censor.)

All this picturesqueness, however, had the undertone that changes everything. Perhaps better to call it an overtone. The guns were booming, cracking, barking, thundering—according to their voice register—all about. *Boche* shells were crossing our roost so as to fall in the valley just at its feet and into a tiny village which is at present an object of Hun attentiveness. Our guns were replying. I did not see our guns. It is characteristic of these engines to be heard, but seldom seen.

When we went into the hut (deletion by censor), the American colonel had unhappy news for us.

"One of my men was killed just a little while ago on the slope out in front," he said. (Deletion by censor.) The Ameri-



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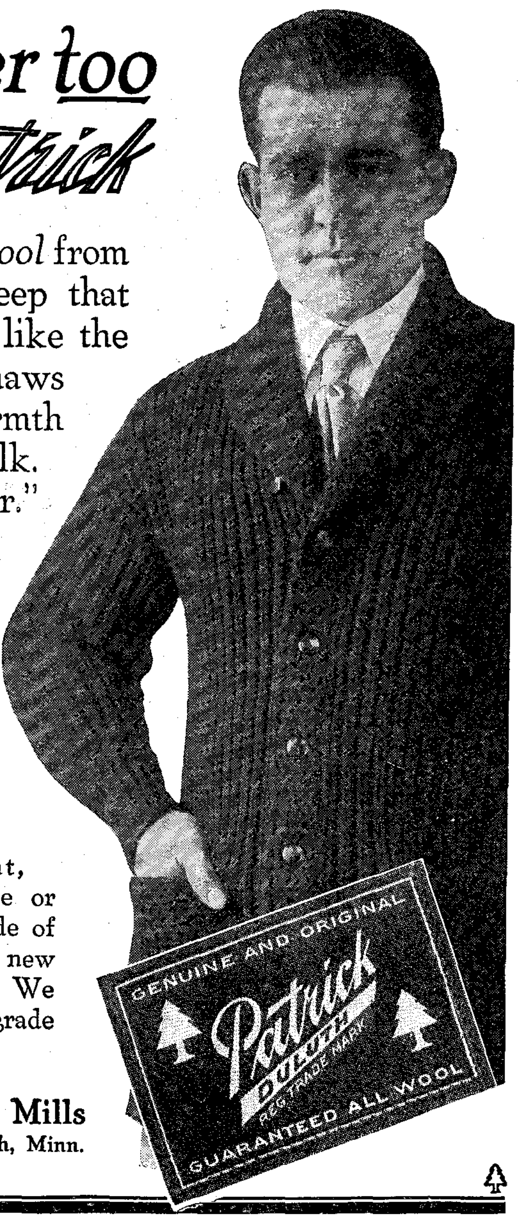

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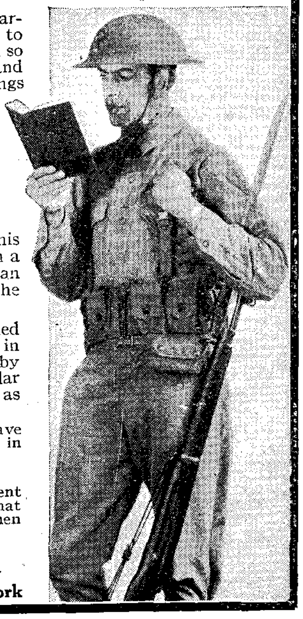

can commander wanted to borrow the services of the French chaplain as his dead soldier was a Catholic, and he asked for a French flag to cover him with until he could get some Stars and Stripes brought up. Flags are not the first things carried into a position like this. Food has to come first.

Spread out on the H. Q. table were some sheets of *Boche* propaganda just arrived by air post. Perhaps this was the contents of our red balloon, but perhaps not. The breeze, when it sighs toward the west, is full of little red messengers. The Hun defeatist literature and drawings are clever work and indicate that the *Boche* has for long years been collecting material for this use. All the sins, mistakes, or failures of which he accuses the governments of the Grand Alliance of having committed in past decades, past centuries, as well as their former enmities, are dragged out in comment and cartoon. Some are old pictures and writings long preserved. The Hun forgets to include his own country's history in these surveys, but he hopes that those who read his writings have either never been to school or else will have forgotten what they learned there, and that they will also have forgotten what has happened since 1914. People's memories are proverbially short.

Walking along the paths of this mountain post, one gets a sharp reminder of how trench warfare has changed in the last year. No longer is there a "grand boulevard" of unbroken trenches from the North Sea to Switzerland, as there used to be. Now the line is more a left-over term than one descriptive of actual conditions. The battle-front is a series of fortified and entrenched positions so placed as to command the enemy's approach. This arrangement economizes men and leaves much more of the fighting to be done by artillery and machine guns. It was the system first used by the Germans after their retreat from the Somme.

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In a precise, thorough, and most efficient way a writer in *The Army and Navy Register* tells just how Uncle Sam approaches this matter of food for soldiers. The ration is the basis on which the work is conducted. He writes:

> A ration is the food allowance for one man for one day. It is prescribed by the commanding officer of the troops at a camp, cantonment, or garrison on a basis set down in the army regulations and orders, and modified according to conditions existing in a particular place or locality.
>
> The present ration, known as the garrison ration, used in camps and cantonments in this country, consists of twenty-seven articles, a certain proportion of which goes to constitute the ration of each individual

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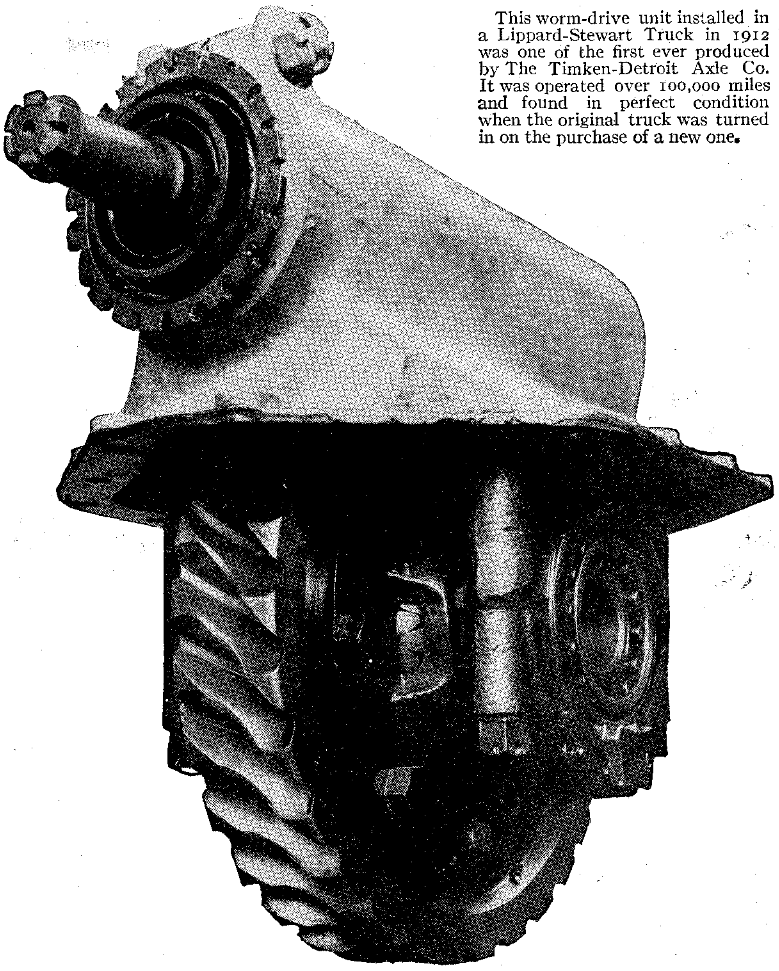
how long a Timken-Detroit Worm Gear will last, because in over 6 years of use in thousands of trucks not one Timken-Detroit Worm or Worm Wheel has ever been worn out by anything that can even remotely be traced to its worm-drive principle.



This worm-drive unit installed in a Lippard-Stewart Truck in 1912 was one of the first ever produced by The Timken-Detroit Axle Co. It was operated over 100,000 miles and found in perfect condition when the original truck was turned in on the purchase of a new one.

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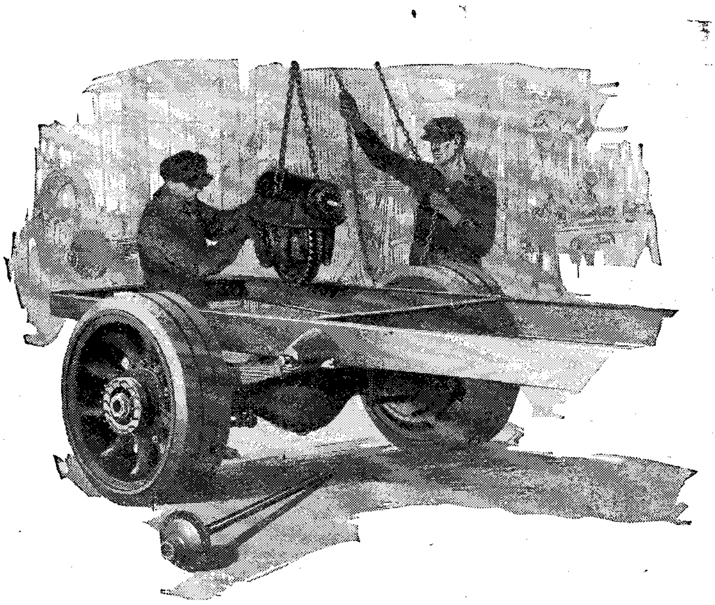
The illustrations at the right are a case in point.



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Substitutes are used at the discretion of the mess sergeants under the jurisdiction of the camp commander, whose responsibility it is to see that the men are properly fed and that the advantages of the army plan of feeding are used. The feeding of the men overseas is along the same principle, except those in service at the front, who use the trench ration, which is definite in its make-up and is used only in case of emergency.

The company is the unit on which the feeding of the men is based. Each month the company is given credit at the Quartermaster's store at the camp equal to the number of men in the company multiplied by thirty times the ration allowance. On the basis of this credit the mess sergeant of the company purchases what he wants to feed his men.

He may be as economical as he desires, provided he is feeding his men sufficiently and his action is not defeating the purpose of the leeway allowed him. He does not have to buy all his supplies at the Quartermaster's stores; for if by judicious use of the food, expert cooking, and other means he can feed his company for less than the credit given him, he is permitted to go into the open market and buy such extras and delicacies as the company fund will permit.

There is a limit, however, to which this may be carried. He must buy a reasonable amount of his provisions from the Quartermaster's stores, which are provided for that purpose. If through the buying and unusual action of the mess sergeant of the company the camp Quartermaster is left with a considerable quantity of goods that would spoil if not purchased, he can appeal to the commanding officer of the camp, whose duty it is to see that the various companies buy this article. This is taken as a means of protecting the Government from loss which might result from the abuse of the optional buying allowed the mess sergeant.

Years of experience, says this authority, have shown that the method adopted is best suited to American troops, who demand a certain amount of choice in the matter of what they shall eat, no matter how scientifically a paternal government might be supposed to choose for them. The mess sergeant's popularity, if nothing else, depends on his ability to give the men a maximum variety within the limits allowed.

Sometimes there are hitches, with penalties provided, says *The Register:*

If through mismanagement or poor judgment the credit of the company for a period of thirty days is exceeded before that time, the company can continue to buy at the Quartermaster's store, but at the end of the month a bill is presented which must be paid, and the only funds available for the payment of this charge are the personal funds of the company commander. The company commander can not collect for this loss from any subsequent saving on the part of his men, but must

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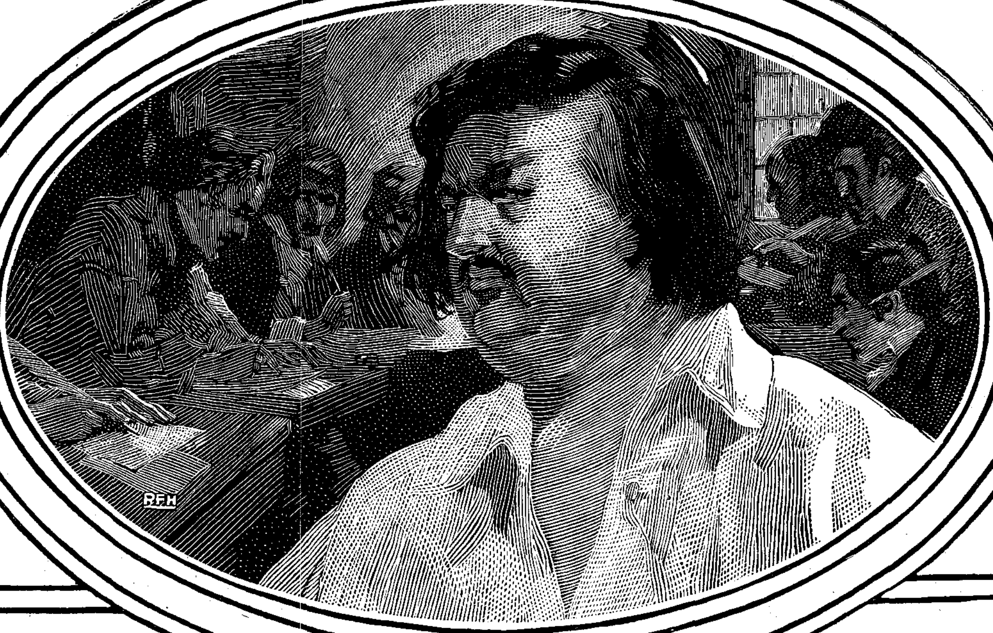

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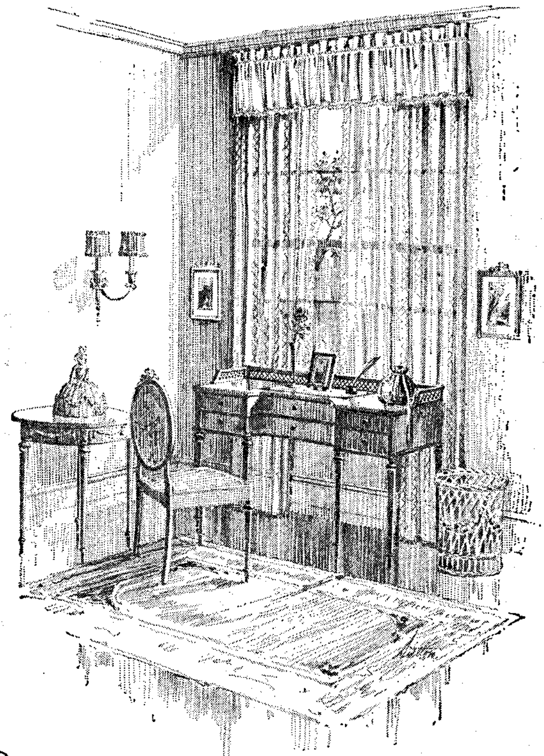

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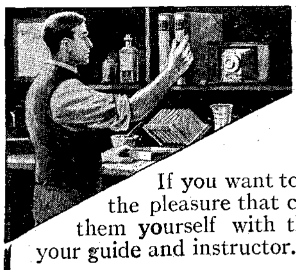

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stand it himself. This arrangement means that he takes a keen personal interest in the mess of his men and sees that they are not only properly fed, but that good judgment is used in the distribution of the allowance made for that purpose.

About ninety days' supply of food is the amount kept on hand, except at points where an expected movement will be made before that time, and then the stores are kept accordingly. At the camps and cantonments and at the supply-base in the field the best methods known to commercial practise are used in keeping the stores. Storehouses are erected with a view to affording ventilation, cleanliness, and the space necessary for the proper care of the food, permitting especially the segregation of food so that one kind will not tend to be injured by the presence of another kind.

In addition, there are cold-storage plants for beef, butter, and other perishable provisions, and special care is taken of other articles which are affected by seasonable or atmospheric conditions. For instance, dried fruit is kept in refrigerator plants during the heated period of the year, and beef is always kept in refrigerator plants awaiting distribution. In the case of beef transported overseas, it is frozen before leaving this country, and, if necessary, refrozen for the period of storage at base-supply depots.

In all events, food must not only be right up to the standard when bought by the Quartermaster's Corps, but it must meet the same conditions when issued to the men. When any food is found unfit for use action is taken by the commanding officer on recommendation of the camp Quartermaster, and it is condemned to be destroyed if it has no value, or sold at public auction if it has any value. In no case, however, can the men partake of any food unless it is approved when issued.

HOW SOME FOLKS CAMOUFLAGE THEIR NAMES

POOR camouflage has fallen since the days when we remember it in the greenrooms of Paris; then it was *au fait* for a pretty actress to do such things; now a prince or a pancake, a pig or a post, can be camouflaged. If it is right to camouflage a ham to get a better price, why not do ditto to a name, if one can get spiritual or economic advantages from the change? It's no new game; even before the war a man called Mietinen in Finland was Merton in Canada, and a family called Rabinovitsch in Moscow was Jackson in Brooklyn, New York.

This subject calls forth a correspondent in the New York *Evening Mail*, who says:

All over the country the courts are busy with prudent changes of names. Ignatz Schmidt becomes Irving Smith; Ernst Wolfsheimer turns himself into Ernest Wolf; the Pfunds change to Pounds; the Bielefelders and Lautenschlagers to Joneses and Robinsons. Thus the discreet enemy alien takes on protective coloration, and so promotes his chances of survival. Moreover, he helps his neighbors in their dealings with him, for Pulvermacher and Szomahazy are beyond both American orthography and the American tongue.

But it is anything but new. Since the days of the first English settlements in the New World, in fact, there has been a constant reduction of foreign surnames to

English forms, sometimes closely allied and sometimes very far-fetched. The land swarms, in truth, with Wises whose grandfathers were Weisses, and Manneys who descend from Le Maines, and Browns who were born Brauns, and Sewells who started out in the world as Soules. Somewhere in my archives there is a long list of such changes. I remember two salient cases: Dillehay for De la Haye and Caron for Querrant.

A good many names eminent in American history were Anglicized in this manner, for example, the surname of Edgar Allan Poe. In its earliest form, I have been told, it was Pfau—German for peacock. There were Poes in the Revolution, descendants of a Pfau from the Palatinate. Another Poe was a brigadier-general in the Civil War, and later built the great locks at Sault Ste. Marie. Again there was Harriet Lane Johnson, a lady once much in the newspapers. The Lane was actually Lehn—Pennsylvania Dutch. There are plenty of these Lane Fitz Lehns in lower Pennsylvania to this day.

Sometimes, instead of transliteration, there is actual translation. Thus Weisberg changes to Whitehill, La Forge to Smith, and Koch to Cook, as in the case of the late discoverer of one of the north poles.

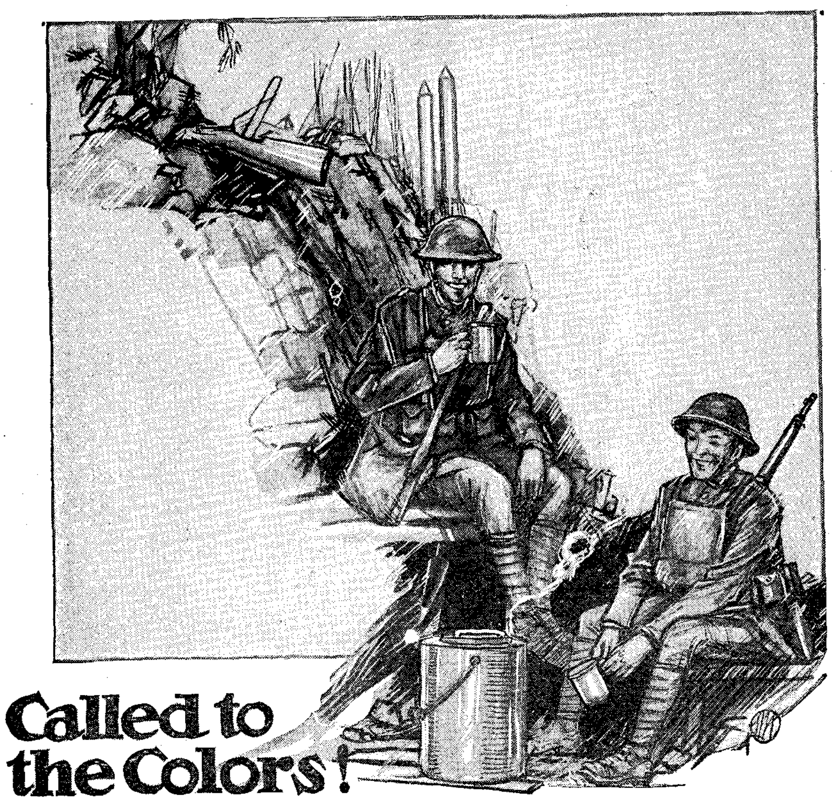
A good many foreign names strike the Anglo-Saxon as cumbersome and uncouth, and so their bearers, after facing ridicule for a while, often change them. Thus there is a family of Dicks in America whose great-grandfather was a Schwettendieck—a knotty name, indeed. Again, I once knew a man named Lawton whose grandfather had been a Lautenberger. First he shed the berger and then he changed the spelling and pronunciation of Lauten to make it fit into American habits of speech. A great slaughter of bergers and steins is constantly going on. Many a monosyllabic American surname of to-day was a gaudy roll of syllables a century ago.

The Jews, with their German and Russian names, change them readily and copiously, just as they adopt such Anglo-Saxon given names as Irving and Sydney. Edelstein becomes Noblestone, Goldschmidt becomes Goldsmith, Gutman becomes Goodman, Ochs becomes Oakes, Levinsky becomes Levin, Cohen becomes Cahn and then Conn. Moreover, the suffix stein gets a new pronunciation, making it rime with bean. All over America there are now Epsteens, Goldsteens, and Silversteens, tho the old spelling is commonly retained. When it is, the pronunciation is an affectation, for ien properly rimes with line, not with lean.

Proper names, even as between countries so closely allied in speech and history as America and England, show strange and often unintelligible variations. Why Howells should be Hools in England is hard to make out.

Another meaning for camouflage now turns up, not to change in order to make a "humbugging jest," as it has been called, but to pronounce a name as it is not written; so the writer further comments:

Many other such curiosities of English pronunciation are familiar: Chumley for Cholmondeley, Maudlin for Magdalen, Beecham for Beauchamp, Pool for Powell. What is often forgotten is that the United States has produced some freaks even worse. For example, Carroll for Callowhill, Horton for Hawthorne, Howard for Heyward, and Crunshel for Crowninshield—all familiar in Virginia. Down there the Grenshaws call themselves Grangers and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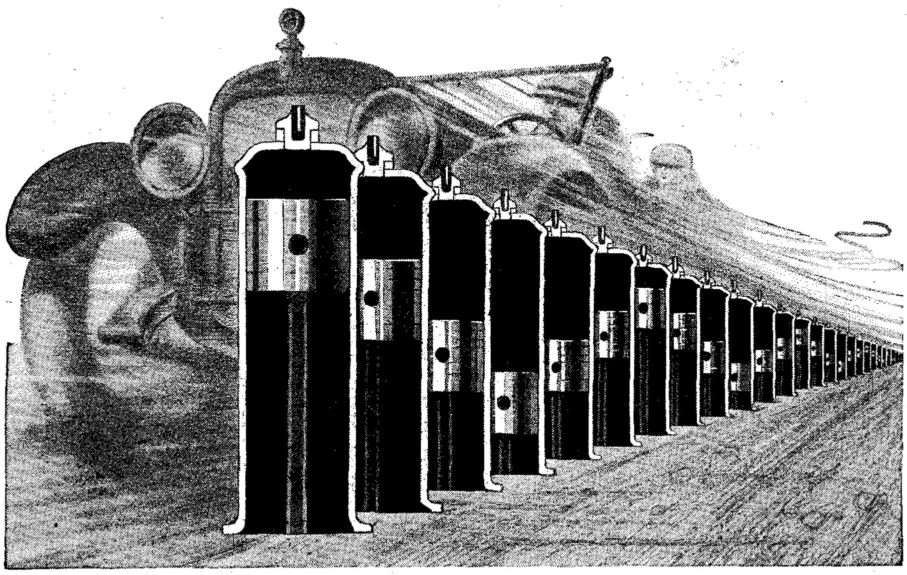

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the Enroughtys call themselves Darbys—two genuinely astonishing mispronunciations. And further south there are Taliaferros who call themselves Tollivers.

America has other oddities to match and surpass these. Why should Arkansas be pronounced Arkansaw, as it always is by Arkansans? Why should Houston be House-ton in New York and Hoos-ton in Texas? Why should Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, be Ann-ran-l? And why should a certain fine old Indian name be spelled Alleghany when it designates the mountains, Allegany when it designates the Maryland county, and Allegheny when it designates the Pennsylvania river?

RESCUING THE CHILD REFUGEES OF FRANCE

OF the thousands of refugees that were driven before each successive German advance into France, in the days when German advances were more common than they have been of late, children formed a pitifully large part. Often enough, the small refugees were separated from their parents. Red-Cross representatives found scores of them, after every drive, lost and wandering among the terrified women and old men who made up the greater part of the fleeing civilians.

Frederic R. Coudert, the New York lawyer, happened to be in Belgium when the Germans began smashing their way through. In that condition of utter confusion, the plight of the children appealed to him with particular force. He began gathering them together, had them washed and fed, and eventually carried them off to Paris, where permanent plans could be made for their welfare.

That was the beginning of a work that has grown into large proportions, says a writer in the New York *Times*, and quotes Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, now in this country in the interests of the work:

"I am sure that the American people do not fully realize the extent of the need to relieve—of which our society necessarily can do only a comparatively small part. It can not be thoroughly realized without being on the ground. The number of children needing assistance, a number constantly on the increase, has now reached the stupendous total of 600,000. That is a conservative estimate. Of these the French Government is caring for about 400,000. The rest of the work must be done by Americans.

"France is dotted with a multitude of homes in which the mother, with the head of the family at the front, perhaps dead, is struggling to care for her children and keep the wolf from the door. These mothers toil early and late. Some of them have little patches of ground, which they make shift to cultivate. Poverty lurks side by side with them constantly. They try to keep the family together—to keep their children with them. Only under dire necessity will they consent to part with them.

"The shortage of doctors is appalling. In many districts where there used to be, say, a hundred physicians to care for the people, there are now perhaps only three or four left, and these are aged men, men too old to go to the war. Thus women and children must go through serious illnesses without any medical attention whatever. The American Red Cross is doing much to remedy this situation.

"There is an economic side as well as a humane side to the work our committee is doing, and the economic side is one of vast importance. The four years of war have torn a mighty gap in the social structure of France, as well as of the other countries that have been in the conflict so long. That gap is caused by the war's attrition of the male population of military age. So many hundreds of thousands have been killed, so many hundreds of thousands wounded, many of them permanently disabled! Only a remnant of the armies of France will be able to come back into productive industry. That will leave an economic gap between the children and the men of the older generation, men past 45. One purpose of our work, besides the humane purpose, is to prepare material to fill that gap in the future by helping to care for, educate, and train for trades the children of to-day.

"The first thing we do when we take charge of a refugee child is to give it a tag, a tag which the child must constantly wear, just as a soldier must always wear his identification medal. The tag bears the child's name and the name of the place from which the child last came. Sometimes in the confusion it is difficult to get everything just right, but so thoroughly have the civilian and military authorities cooperated to assist in identifying these little waifs that our committee, which has taken over the care of 2,800 such children since the war began, has been able to identify all but forty of them, and these were from villages in which the enemy deliberately destroyed the civilian records, apparently with the sole purpose of preventing French families from being reunited.

"I could tell you hundreds of stories of children being separated from their parents. For instance, there is the case of two little boys who, with their mother, were visiting an aunt on the Belgian border when the war broke out. The mother went back home to see what had happened to the remaining five children of her family. Neither she nor the five children were ever heard of again. The aunt disappeared during a bombardment, and these boys, left alone in the world, came to our society. They have never received any information from their relatives.

"The children from the devastated districts of Belgium and France come to us in a condition which the word pitiable does not begin to describe. The cruelty to the children has most affected our American soldiers over there. I have talked with American soldiers who could not restrain their tears as they looked at little children in our charge and saw what the Germans had done to them. And they did not try to restrain their tears. Their emotion was too deep.

"'Oh,' cried one of our boys with whom I talked, a boy from a Western farm, 'you'd think they'd take some one of their size!'"

The Americans, says Mrs. Smith, make friends with the children as easily as the British Tommy did before them. Most of the Belgian boys, before coming under the care of the organization, had lived in the trenches with the British soldiers. They have picked up a great deal of English slang, and sing what they consider to be the British national anthem. What they sing is "Tipperary." Mrs. Smith continues:

"While on a visit to a colony of Belgian

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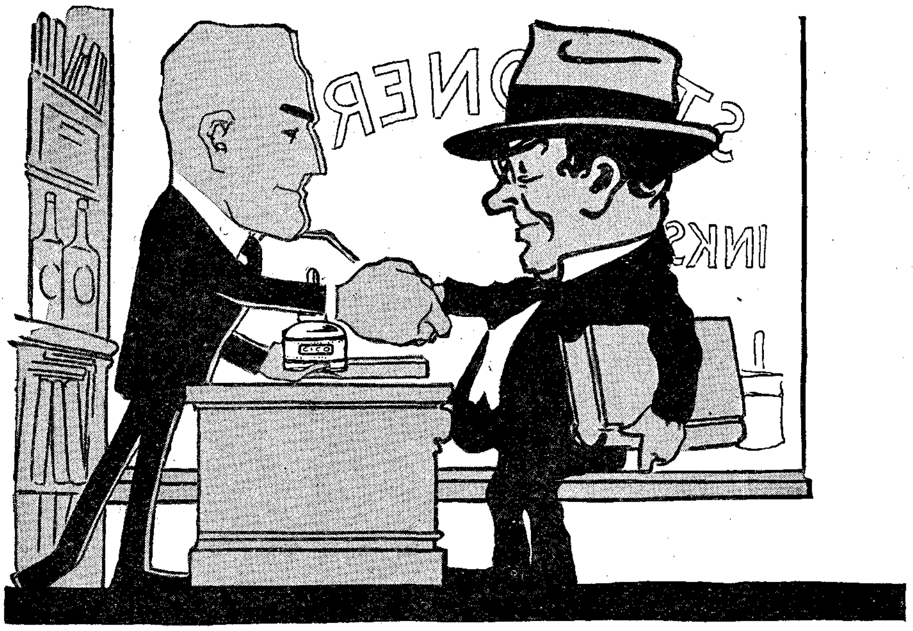

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girls I was told that they had learned a song to sing in honor of my coming. 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' of course, I concluded. Altho they could not be expected to understand more than perhaps a few words of what I might say, I made them a little speech, in which I told them how glad I would be to hear the national anthem of America sung so far from home. The song they sang was 'Jack and Jill.'

"I remember vividly my meeting with one little French boy. He went into the trenches when he was only sixteen. After he had served his country faithfully and well for eighteen months, his health broke down, and he came to us to be put on his feet again. To draw him out, I asked him if he had found life hard in the trenches—his condition showed how hard he had found it! His answer proved him to be imbued with typical French courage.

"'No,' he replied, 'I never found it hard, not nearly so hard as it is now, having to be bossed by women. But, of course,' he added with a shrug, 'one must suffer anything and everything for one's country, even that!'

"One little five-year-old boy who, hidden away in a cellar, had endured months of the nerve-shattering bombardment of Reims, came to us a wreck. But after six months or so he seemed to be normal again. One day the colony at which he was being cared for happened to be within the area of a German air-raid. Bombs fell all around the place. Our little chap did not seem frightened, only indignant, intensely indignant, so indignant that he burst into a passion of tears.

"'Little citizen of France,' said one of the nurses, 'why do you cry?'

"'I'm afraid I'll be changed again, now,' he wailed, 'and then God will lose track of me.'

"Another little lad was indignant from another point of view—indignant and grieved.

"'I didn't think the Germans would dare come where the Americans were!' he cried.

"The boys at the colonies dig trenches and have mock battles. But the sport is not the success one might imagine it to be. Never can any boys be found willing to degrade themselves to act the part of the German foe.

"A little refugee, a girl of seven, brought to us from Reims, received a doll as a gift. She examined it with the utmost delight, kissed the waxen face over and over, and fairly purred with joy. Then suddenly her head sank on her breast, and she began to cry.

"'Oh, why aren't dolly's clothes bigger,' she moaned, 'so they could do for baby brother!'

"She got a complete outfit for baby brother, and later he was brought to live with her.

"In one of our colonies were fifty Belgian boys so crusht by suffering that they were always silent, like aged, broken men. They never indulged in any boyish play, they never talked, they never made any noise at all. They were so silent that a Frenchwoman who lived next door came over one day to see what was wrong—she couldn't believe there were fifty boys in the place, for she never heard any noise! It was incredible, said *madame*. That was not the way of boys. Within three months she made another visit, this time to protest that the boys made such an infernal noise that it was not within human endurance to stand it! So much for what degree of restoration can be effected.

"Often for weeks after children have arrived at a colony it is out of the question to have an open fire. The sight is too heartrending to the newcomers. It recalls

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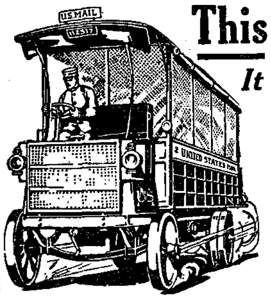

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to them with all the vividness of recent experience their burning home, or their burning church. But soon they forget. Youth is resilient.

"We had one little girl who for six weeks after coming to us did not speak a word. The doctor who examined her said she was normal, but was suffering from fright because of the horrors she had been obliged to witness. He predicted a recovery—and it came. One day she reached out timidly, seized the hand of the nurse and murmured: 'You can not be a German! You are kind!'

"We have records of boys of fourteen or over who have sat for weeks twirling their thumbs, inert from horror, speechless, yet in two months they will have so recovered as to be able to start to learn a trade. We have had about sixty arrive in this abnormal condition, yet only two have had to be given over to the care of alienists as permanently abnormal."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

THE letters of the war! What a history could be written from these intimate documents. If we could only have before us all the American, British, French—yes, and the German letters, too—then the great human side of the war would be revealed. Unfortunately, the historians will write their ponderous tomes from the dispatches of the commanders, but a lot of us would rather have one written from the missives of John and Charlie and Henry. An outstanding thing about the Yankee letters is the Crusading spirit displayed by these young men from the United States. An exalted purpose, an unselfishness, very often a wrath that inevitably suggests the adjective "holy," pervades the letters that they write home.

Even their pride in being Americans, in American accomplishment, seldom has anything petty about it. They love and honor their country, as one of them, Private Alfonso Hofman, of a Kansas unit, puts it, because it is fighting for "the glory of things as they should be."

Here are some extracts from a letter written by Private Hofman to his sister, in Scottsbluff, Nebraska. The letter is dated July 21, only a few days after the German tide began to ebb on the Marne, to which important event the writer refers in his opening lines:

> This has been a happy day for me. Joys here in France are as varied and unreliable as the weather in Missouri; but when they do come they come with a snap and bang that compel you to place them in the record of good memories.
>
> For they read us the *communiqué*, hot off the wire, and the good news struck our ears as soon as the news cables were carrying it through the ocean and to you at home. You know what it was about. How the greatest of all German offensives was arrested, held for a time, and then changed into a defensive; how the Americans, put to the first real and trying test, drove the Huns to the banks of the Marne; the surprize attack in the midst of a raging rain-storm which found the enemy unawares and the subsequent capture by the

combined armies of 17,000 prisoners. And while this was going on, our own men, the men we work with and shall work with throughout the war, were fighting and shooting and stabbing and pushing and jabbing their way through the enemy, and at the end of it all they realized a remarkable advance. To hear the news of any advance is a thing devoutly to be wished and enjoyed, but when our men behave like the heroes of old, well—it makes you proud to be alive and worship the plain uniform Uncle Sam gave you and with which he sent you thousands of miles away, utterly trusting you, to fight for the glory of things as they should be. It thrills you into silence, and the silence makes the tears creep into your eyes, and you don't know what to say. So you clasp the hand of the man next to you and smile as you mumble something like: "I knew they'd do it; yes, I just knew they would, because they are all Americans."

I remember not long ago, while we were still in the States, the country was being criticized constantly because in matters pertaining to war it didn't do this and failed to do that; two weeks had gone by and we had failed to accomplish such and such a thing; four months had elapsed and still we didn't have an army twice as large as Germany's at the start of the war. And thus it went, a continual criticizing and nagging; a characteristic petty minds possess. I laugh at this, for we who are now on the scene know. We know that that country far, far to the west tackled the greatest task in the history of warfare, and it has accomplished and mastered that task. It is sending soldiers farther than they ever were sent and in greater numbers. It has been at war a little more than a year and when two years have passed it will have done what it took some countries thirty years and others forty years to do. It has been at war a little more than a year and it is producing more ships than all the rest—in fact, has the largest ship-building yards in the world. Lord Reading admitted that, according to the New York papers. It has been at war a little more than a year and its soldiers are making a lasting name for themselves, and already the world is marveling at what has been accomplished. And while mentioning the other things I should mention this also, when it comes to that important question: What are the many soldiers in the trenches going to eat for breakfast to-morrow? Somebody has to send back four thousand miles to get it. And the boys never go hungry.

A mere eighteen months, and look, just look, what has been done! A mere eighteen months ago we were the weakest military Power. Like a comet the nation has risen to the task, and like a comet, composed of the genius of free minds, "when the tumult and the shouting dies," it will guide the world.

I came to realize this the other day and my heart swelled up with pride until it almost burst. And I said to myself: "Oh, my people, my America, I never knew I would love you as I love you now!"

An extract from another young soldier's letter, full of the same finely emotional Americanism, is given below. The writer is Sergt. Ross Warner, formerly of Guthrie, Oklahoma, now of the Rainbow Division in France.

A bit of personal history gives particular significance to Sergeant Warner's letter. His grandfather was a German immigrant,

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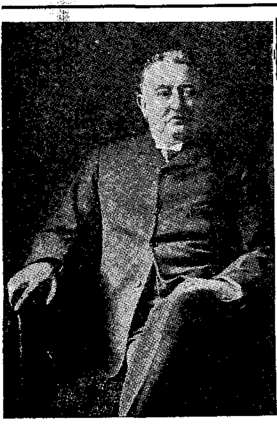

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with no love for Prussians; his father, a veteran of the Civil War, also had no liking for Prussianism, but the present fighting American sergeant, writer of the following letter, was inclined to be a pro-German partizan before America entered the war, and, reports a friend of the family, "would argue with his de-Germanized father by the hour." Sergeant Warner's conversion has been thorough. He writes to his father:

I just want to say something about how we depend upon you folks at home. Before the first of July and necessarily before the announcement that a million American soldiers from the dear old United States had set foot on this beautiful land to fight for the great cause, we Americans who were over here had been bragging for eight months about what we were *going* to do, how much money had been raised by the United States, how many soldiers were coming to France, guesses as to how many were here already—in fact, just talking about our great land and its resources. But when one morning we saw by the headlines in the paper that actually one million soldiers had landed over here we were glad enough to cry. It had a marvelous effect upon our French comrades—hitherto they had listened with only their natural politeness to our tales and agreeing to everything we said, but when it came out in the French newspapers that we had sent a million men to France, and they were piling in so fast they could hardly take care of them at this end, they nearly went wild. Everything was *Américain, Américain!* And then when this big drive on the part of the *Boche* was turned into a Logan County track-meet, nothing could quell the feeling that had sprung up. You can depend on it there are no fighters like the Americans—I can say this without handing myself any bouquets, as I am not fighting, only the flies; but I am stating the fact that on our particular front during the heaviest bombardment ever pulled off except at Verdun, our boys never gave way one foot of ground, and not only that, but actually destroyed whole regiments and one entire division by artillery- and machine-gun fire. They repulsed seven attacks one morning. We have almost begun to sing, "When it's over, over here," but our common sense tells us differently.

Refugees are returning to this part of the country just now, and it makes a fellow heartsick, or something like that, to see poor old women—little kids hanging on to their skirts, a dog or two, a cat, a canary-bird—going back to start all over again, trying to make a living out of nothing, possibly with their men-folks killed or fighting, chickens all killed off by the *Boche*, gardens ruined by shell-fire and Germans, their little cottages destroyed—if not by direct shell-fire, by the deliberate hand of those dirty hell-hounds. Some return in two-wheeled carts drawn by a horse, others return on foot, getting a ride wherever chance favors them. Last night I saw a truck stop and gather in a couple of families returning to their ruined homes. I have talked to a bunch of fellows since being over here, and at first they, upon arriving in France, hadn't got very much fight in them—not that they aren't fighters, but they haven't seen some *things* yet, and then later, after a trip to the front where things they had heard of and read about in the States were actually seen, they would return with a changed look on their faces, swear that they would fight until the last

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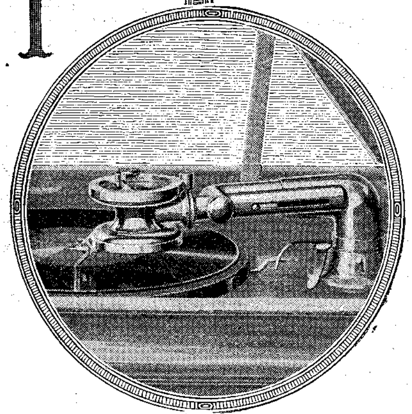

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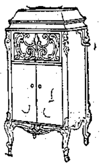

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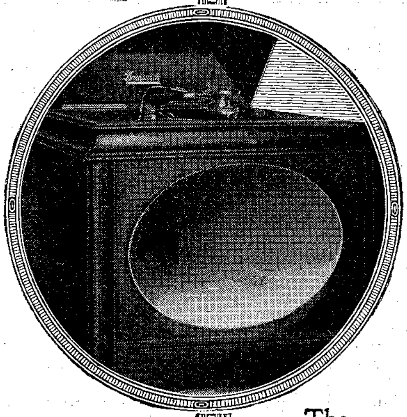

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There were no returns on the Digest August 3rd issue.

On the August 10th issue, by mistake, you sent me 101 copies of the Digest. I have sold all but those in the hands of the stands, so it doesn't matter, only be sure and get it in the bill.

I put out to stands and collected for the last month and sold 53 myself, and had time to sell our little evening paper and make 80c on those. I sure was tickled. I think magazine distributor is a job that just fits a boy, especially if the men at the top are like the Digest top. If I wasn't going to be a banker when I am through college, I think I might be a magazine top.

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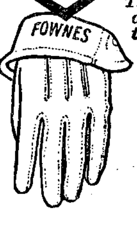

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Boche on this earth was killed, and his home burned to the ground!

In one house I saw a piano hacked to pieces with an ax, and pictures torn from the walls, chinaware smashed, silver strewn over the room, magnificent candlesticks which can never be replaced broken and lying about the floor, great feather-ticks with which the French are well supplied, ripped open and the feathers scattered to the winds. Everything that could possibly amount to anything was destroyed. The dirty *Boche* certainly deserves the name. A poor, old woman was the only resident back in the little village when we were there, and the little cottage was ruined. I only hope the war lasts long enough to give the Germans some of their own medicine in that line, but that will never come to pass. First, the Germans will make peace when they see we are about to enter Germany, and, secondly, if they did not, and we enter her country, there is nobody fighting for the Allies who is low-down enough to do the rot which the Germans have done to the homes of the innocent non-combatants.

Lieut. Howard F. Ross, of Troy, Ohio, writes from a hospital of a German bombardment, an American counter-attack, and a man-to-man combat with two Germans, one of whom shot him and was killed in turn by a Yankee sergeant. We quote from the Troy *Daily News:*

In my present condition I feel like I was on a crowded street-car, and holding on for "dear life" to my strap. My left arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, is supported by a sleeve with four pieces of tape fastened to a hook, this is fastened by means of a series of pulleys and ropes over the top of my bed to a bag of shot. My elbow is taped to another cord and this cord passes over the top of a small upright and is also fastened to another bag of shot. My forearm is taped from elbow to wrist, and then a handle has been made for my hand. All of this is fastened to another cord which runs through a group of pulleys to a shot-bag. This conglomeration of cords, pulleys, and shot-bags answers for splints. It is a new system and from all indications it is very practical.

I suppose you are anxious to know how I happened to be wounded, circumstances, etc.

We had been in our sector for about ten days and everything had been very quiet. On Sunday, July 14, I said to one of the officers that I believed we would see action in a very short time because the *Boche* had been so still. About 12 o'clock, the same date, I was arranging the details for sending warm food to the front-line platoons, as it had to go out before daylight. Upon my return to the post of command in our dug-out, I told my captain that I was going out to look at a new position on the front line. My first sergeant spoke up and said he wanted to go with me. Just as we stept out a big shell whizzed by and burst on the other side. That was a warning to hunt cover. We returned to the dugout, and it seemed as if "Hell itself had broken loose." Shrapnel, high-explosive and gas-shells followed each other in rapid succession. This lasted for four hours. We put on our gas-masks and waited. Twice I sent runners out to get in touch with the front line, twice I started out myself and all attempts failed. We were driven back by the terrific barrage.

About 4 o'clock the barrage passed over or lifted and I rushed down to the front. The Huns were coming over by the hundreds and we were ready for them. Our resistance was so strong that they could not penetrate my company's sector. We killed them by the dozen and captured several prisoners, including one Prussian lieutenant who thought we were English. He was surprized when he learned that we were Americans. He said: "Americans very brave, fight hard!"

About 10 A.M. there was a lull in the battle and by 11 a stray shot now and then. I decided I would check up on the company. My captain was gassed, one lieutenant killed, and two severely wounded. Out of twelve sergeants I had four left for duty. My corporals and privates corresponded in same proportion.

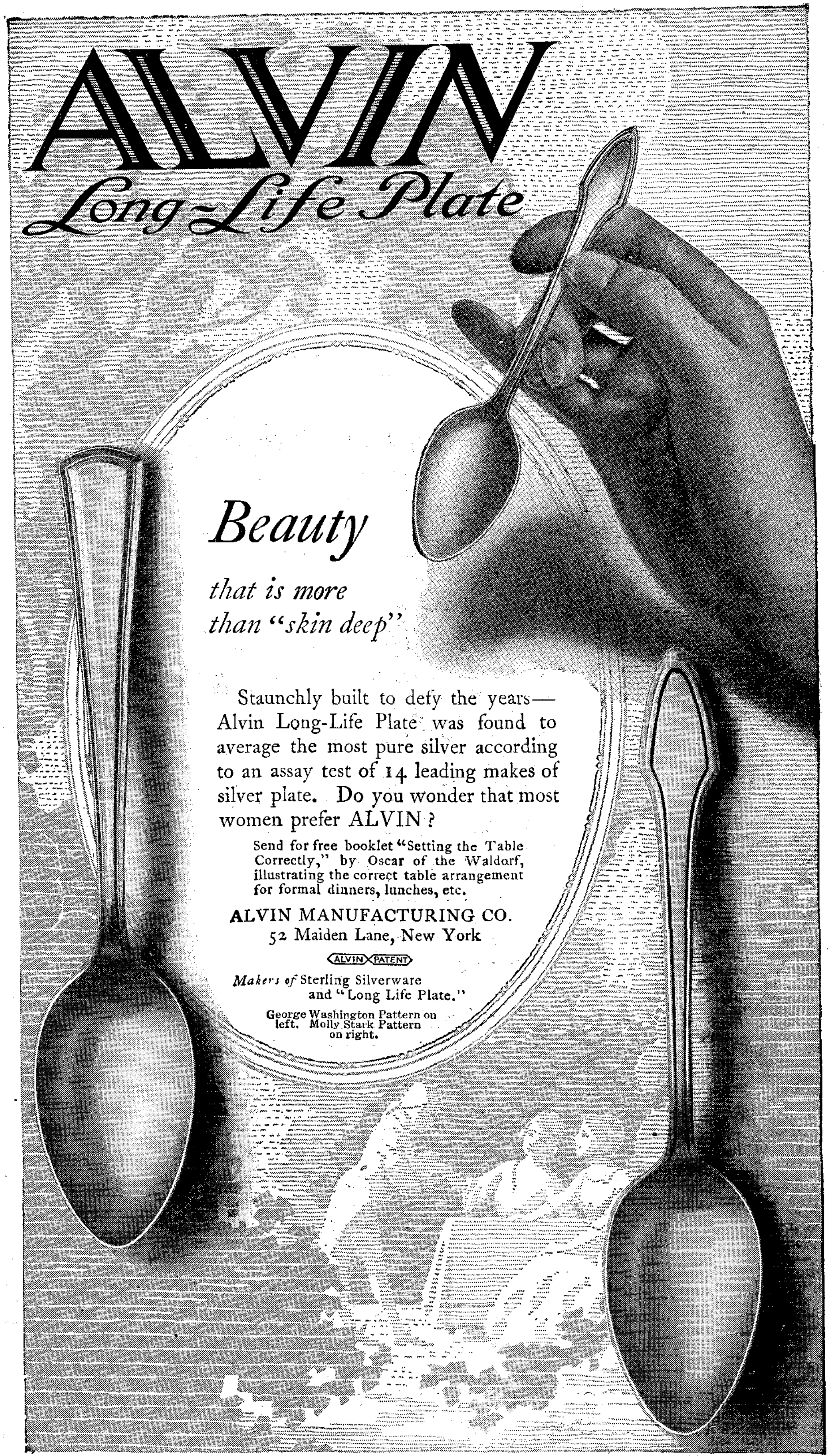
Late in the afternoon I received orders to take up a new position at once. We moved out and had almost reached our new position unobserved—at least I thought so, until I heard a big shell coming. Everybody hit the dirt, and fortunately only one man was wounded. I managed to get the men behind a hedge and then moved them into a deep ravine. The Huns kept pounding away at the hedge all afternoon, but we were safe, and of course, we were amused to some extent, that is, if you care to call it that when H. E.'s are bursting in a radius of thirty-five to fifty yards.

About 7 o'clock a runner came up and said for me to report to the major. I reported, and received orders to take my company to a certain position and prepare for a counter-attack against the Huns. A guide was furnished me and I soon had my men in the new position. Near this position I found a wounded German, and, putting my pistol against his head I attempted to make him tell me where his comrades were, and their position, but the poor devil was suffering so much from his wound that he did not know anything except to cry for mercy.

I took a sergeant and crept forward through the heavy undergrowth to reconnoiter my field of fire. I knew there were Germans in front of me because I could hear them talking. It was very light, for it was nearly 8 o'clock, and it is never dark until 10. I think we advanced about thirty yards in front of our line and halted in a semiopen spot. I was almost erect when I noticed two Germans, not more than twenty-five yards away, coming at me. In my excitement, instead of dropping to the earth, I stood up straight and shot one with my "45." He dropt in his tracks. The other Hun shot at me twice, one bullet grazing my body between the left arm and just below the shoulder, the other hitting me squarely below the shoulder in the bicep muscle of my left arm, breaking the bone. The force of the impact turned me around, and I fell to the ground. My sergeant killed the other *Boche* and I managed to creep back to my men. There I gave orders to the two remaining lieutenants, and then started on my painful journey to the first-aid station.

I will continue my story in my next letter. However, I will say there is no hell equal to a battle-field, where you hear the whine of a shell, the shriek of the wounded, their prayers, their curses, the burst of shrapnel, the whistling of bullets; where you see the grotesque shapes or positions the dead are in, bodies with different members missing—a hand here, a leg there—then you have the thoughts of a fatalist.

I might add, up to the time that I was wounded I had killed four Huns, but that is not half enough to compensate me for the suffering I have undergone. At present my arm is slowly improving, and from all indications it will be all right in two months.



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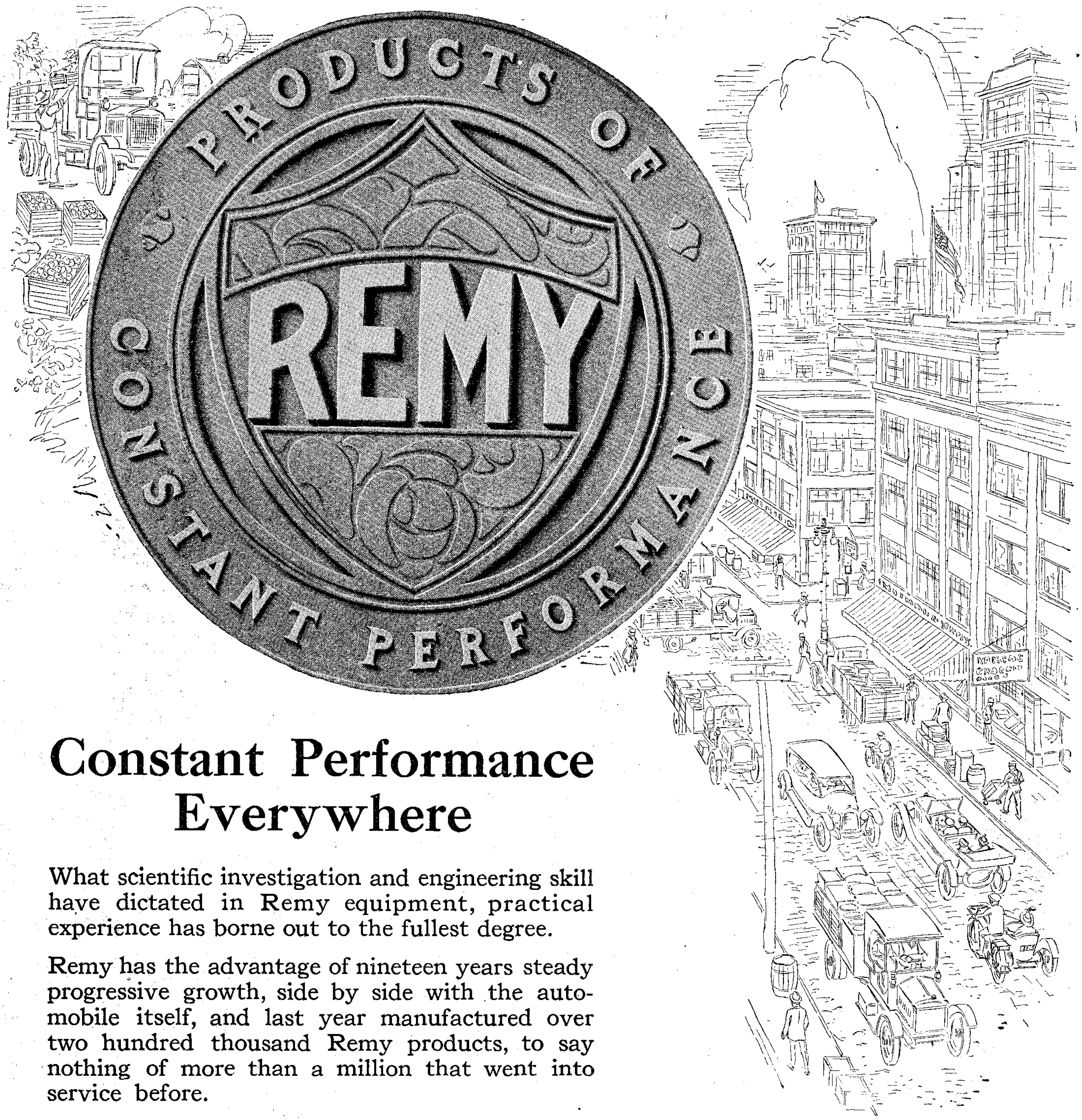

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Cheering Them Up.—Freckles are the farmerettes' service stars.—*Boston Transcript.*

Not So Loud.—"Sleep is one of the greatest of luxuries."

"For heaven's sake, don't say that or they'll tax it."—*Baltimore American.*

As London Sees It.—The American Rainbow Regiment is at the front—an augury, of course, that the present reign will soon be over in Germany.—*London Opinion.*

Peace Danger.—"I don't know about these war-inventions when peace comes."

"What about them?"

"These aviator fans may go about in baseball times bombing the umpires."—*Baltimore American.*

One Against Arbitration.—"Reasonin' wif a man can't always be depended on to prevent a fight," said Uncle Eben. "Gittin' de worst of an argument is mighty liable to make a weak-minded person so mad dat he pulls a razor."—*Washington Star.*

Fair Warning.—OLD GENT—"Do you think the Germans could really bombard London with a big gun?"

TOMMY—"You never know, guv'nor. If you've got any sense you'll leave off wearing your best hat."—*London Opinion.*

The Difference.—"It is remarkable that so many women should be working."

"Women have always worked," replied Miss Cayenne. "The principal difference just now is that they are working away from home and getting paid for it."—*Washington Star.*

The Quip Sprightly.—"You there in overalls," shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the witness, "or you'd be in overalls too."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sweet Alice's New Job

Oh, don't you remember sweet Alice, old sport,
Sweet Alice, so languid and pale,
Who shuddered aghast at the mention of work,
And fainted at sight of a snail?
On a fertile farm in the valley, old sport,
Far removed from the big city's thrall,
There are all sorts of lassies at back-breaking tasks,
And sweet Alice works hardest of all!
—*Syracuse Herald.*

Misrepresenting a Bee.—English officers and men still experience difficulties with the language at the front. Recently an officer, seeing a swarm of bees settled near his billet, rushed to adjacent cottages to inform the residents. But explain verbally he could not. So, taking paper and pencil, he drew a rough sketch of a hive, then waggled his fingers in what he thought the correct wing-like way. It was a failure, so he sketched a number of bees, and buzzed a beesome buzz. Thereupon the cottagers, together with one consent, bolted to their dugouts, believing that he meant hostile aircraft overhead.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Stock Trouble.—"I saw a big policeman take a tumble on a piece of banana-peel."

"I see. A fall in copper security."—*Baltimore American.*

His Master's Voice.—CAPTAIN (sharply)—"Button up that coat."

MARRIED RECRUIT (absently)—"Yes, my dear."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Right to the Name.—"You call that patch a war-garden?"

"Hasn't it the appearance? Since the drought hit it, it looks like a section of No Man's Land."—*Washington Star.*

First Essential.—"How would you like to sign up with me for a life game?" was the way a baseball fan proposed.

"I'm agreeable," replied the girl, "where's your diamond?"—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Airplane Chicken.—AVIATOR—"Here, take this chicken away—"

WAITER—"What's the matter with it, sir?"

AVIATOR—"It's all wings and machinery."—*London Opinion.*

Remodeled Name.—"Why do you keep referring to von Ananias? There is no such person mentioned in the Bible."

"I put the 'von' in myself. The name of the original mendacity expert should be Germanized as much as possible."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Might Be Worse.—"Don't you sometimes get tired of explaining to your constituents what you have been doing in Congress?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I'm thankful if they give me a chance to explain instead of jumping at their own conclusion."—*Washington (D.C.) Star.*

Not His Function.—"I want to know," said the grim-faced woman, "how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week."

"I can not give you that information, madam," answered the man in the cage.

"You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

"Yes, but I'm not the telling payer."—*Boston Transcript.*

At the Peace Conference.—"Judge," said the man at the bar, "there's no use of you trying to square this thing up. My wife and I fight just so often and just so long, and we can't help it. So there you are."

"And about how long do you keep it up?" asked the judge.

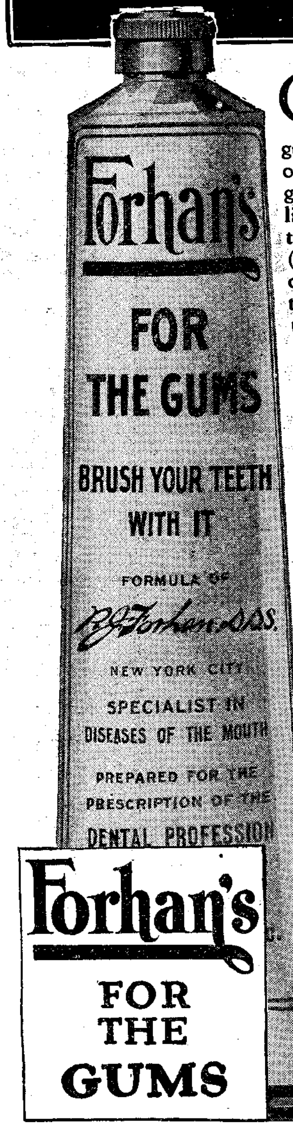
"About two weeks, judge."

"All right. I'll give you fifteen days in jail; in other words, you are interned for the duration of the war."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

The Missouri Mule Abroad.—A long and patient but vain effort on the part of a khaki-clad driver to induce a mule, drawing what appeared to be a load of laundry, through the gateway of a local hospital afforded considerable amusement to the boys in blue who were watching the proceedings. The mule would do anything but pass through the gateway.

"Want any 'elp, chum?" shouted one of the boys in blue to the driver, as he rested a moment.

"No," replied the driver, "but I'd like to know how Noah got two of these blighters into the Ark!"—*Tit-Bits.*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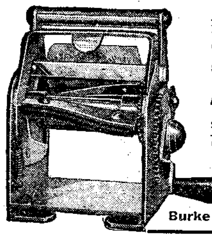

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

September 4.—German forces retreat on a front of twenty miles north of the Vesle, followed by French and American troops, who report a maximum penetration of three miles.

North of Péronne British troops make progress on a front of fifteen miles, forcing the passage of the Canal du Nord, and reach the outskirts of Havrincourt Wood.

Berlin reports the Allies advancing between the Scarpe and the Somme to the new German lines.

September 5.—French armies win thirty towns in an advance along the Ailette front. With the coöperation of the Americans ground is gained to the east of Coucy-le-Château.

British forces continue to drive forward from their breach in the Drocourt line.

German attacks are repulsed on the Lys front and the British line advanced southeast of Nieppe and northeast of Wulverghem. East of Givenchy portions of the old German positions, held prior to the advance of March 21, are occupied.

The German report states that strong enemy attacks were repulsed in the region of the Ailette River. Elsewhere German troops withdrew to prepared lines.

September 6.—On a ninety-mile front French forces push forward six miles, and British seven, with further gains reported by Americans on the Aisne. Ham and Chauny, on the road to the southern part of the Hindenburg line at La Fère, are among the strong points captured by the French. Haig's captures include Monchy-Lagache, Vraignes, Pincourt, Longavesnes, and Lieramont.

On the Flanders front British forces advance east of Neuve Chapelle and northwest of Armentières.

The heights dominating the Aisne River are reported captured and held by French and American forces.

September 7.—The Allied advance continues toward La Fère and St. Quentin. South of Havrincourt British troops hold the line of Beauvois-Roisel and Havrincourt Wood. Large stocks of coal and road metal are among the booty.

The French occupy Pithon, Sommette-Eaucourt, Dury, Ollezy, Gugny, Tergnier, Aulers, Bassoles-Aulers, Fort Condé, and Condé-sur-Aisne.

Berlin reports capturing 100 prisoners in a local thrust in Flanders. Local engagements are reported between the Ailette and the Aisne.

September 8.—British troops on the south of their battle-line enter the defense system which they held before the beginning of the German offensive last March. Villeveque and Ste. Emilie, six miles west of St. Quentin and Le Catelet, respectively, are captured and passed.

North of the Somme French forces capture the village of Hamel, and three others to the west of it. The village of Avesne captured yesterday was retaken by the Germans, but again changed hands and remains French.

Pressing northward in the vicinity of Viel-Arcy, Villers-en-Prayeres, and Revillon, Americans establish themselves along the canal which runs parallel with the southern bank of the Aisne.

September 9.—Employing fresh divisions and new guns, Germans hold the Allies to small gains on the whole front.

New-Zealanders carry German positions

The Russel Drive

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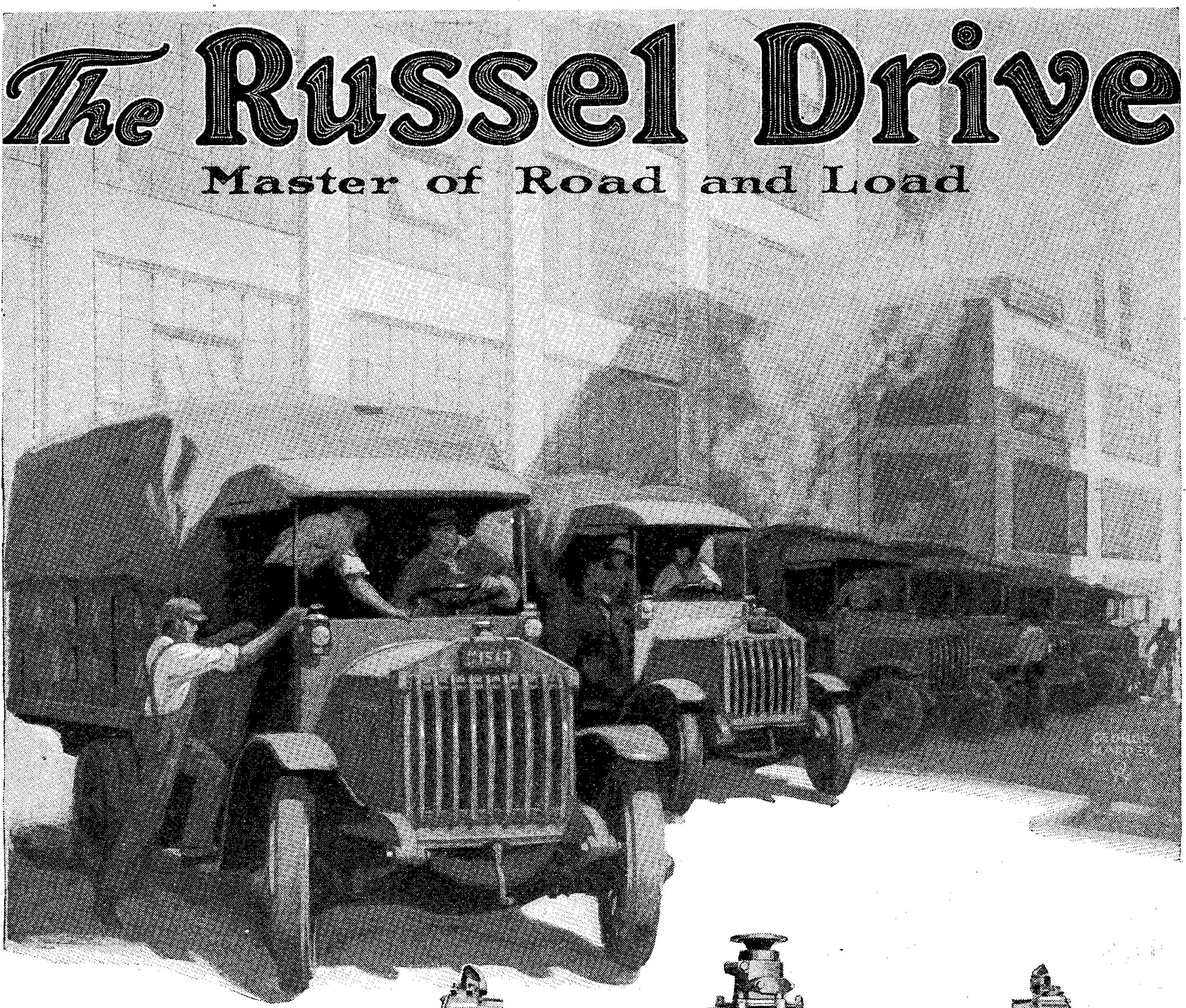

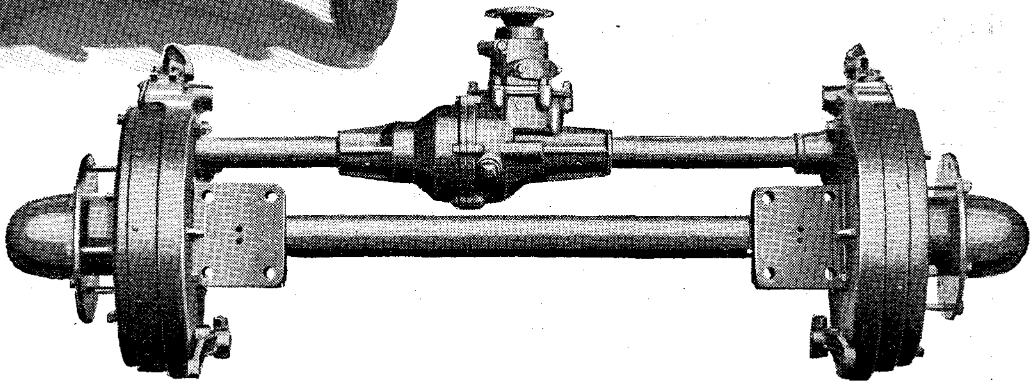

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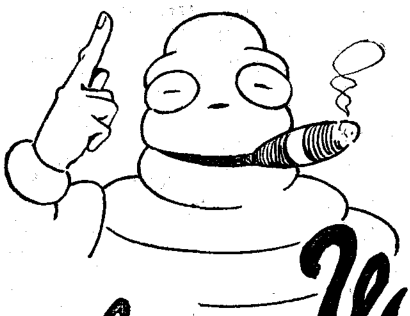

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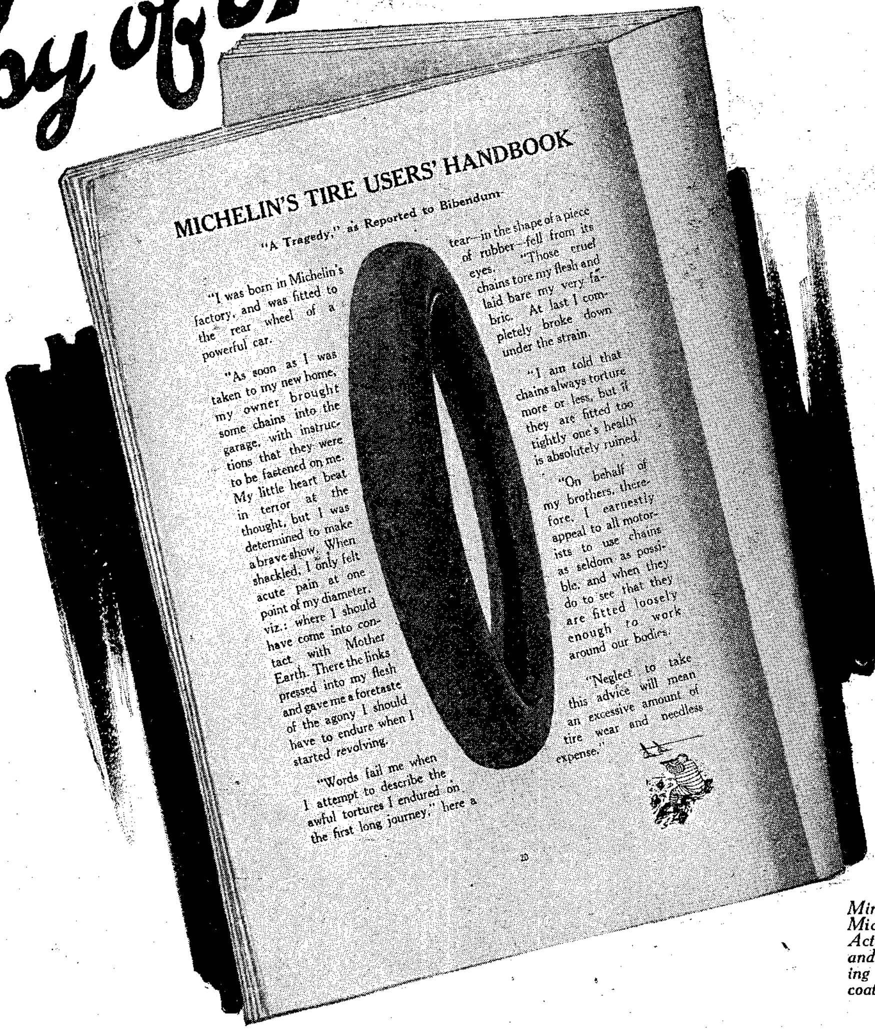

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on the high ground near Havrincourt Wood and hold against heavy counter-attacks.

French forces cross the Crozat Canal in front of Liez. Two strong German counter-attacks are repulsed in the region of Laffaux.

Berlin reports the failure of British and French attacks.

September 10.—The French report further progress between the Somme and the Oise, despite strong enemy resistance. By the capture of Roupy they are now four and a half miles from St. Quentin on the southwest, and they have passed beyond Hinacourt seven miles south of the city. The maximum advance at Roupy is three and a half miles.

The British report mentions local fighting interfered with by rain. Slight progress northeast of Neuve Chapelle and south of Havrincourt is recorded.

Belgian troops, attacking on both sides of the Steenstraete-Dixmude Road, on a front of about 2,000 meters, penetrate the first German line to a depth of one kilometer and maintain their hold. To the southwest of St. Julian Belgian detachments penetrate by a surprize attack into the first positions of the enemy on a front of 3,500 meters to an average depth of 500 meters and consolidate their gains.

Berlin reports the repulse of local attacks near Epehy and between the Aisne and Vesle rivers.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA

September 4.—The British Government forwards to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin a note demanding immediate reparation and punishment of all concerned in the murder of Captain Cromie in the British Embassy in Petrograd.

The condition of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, against whose life an attempt was made on August 30, has become highly critical, states a dispatch from Moscow to the Central News Agency. Surgeons have removed a bullet from Lenine's body.

The assassin of Moses Uritsky, the People's Commissary for Home Affairs, who was shot at Petrograd on August 31, is reported under arrest by the Red Guards.

Major-General William S. Graves, states a Washington report, has arrived at Vladivostok with 1,188 more men to assume command of the American forces in Siberia.

September 5.—Chita, the capital and largest city of the Siberian province of Transbaikalia, according to an official announcement from Washington, has been captured by the Czecho-Slovak troops.

Reporting the military operation of the Entente Allied forces in Siberia, an official statement issued by the Japanese War Office in Tokyo, says: "The right column of our troops, pursuing the enemy beyond the Uyerara River, halted, on August 26, ten miles east of Simikoff. Our left occupied the eminence north of Simikoff, and our center, reaching Simikoff, stopt there. Our cavalry and a detachment of General Kalminoff's forces are advancing north through the Ussuri River valley."

September 6.—A British official communication states that after further severe hand-to-hand fighting with enemy forces led by Germans, the Allied troops have occupied Odozerskaia, south of Archangel. Prisoners to the number of 150 were captured.

A Moscow dispatch to the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* at Essen reports that insurgent peasants have captured Nizhni Novgorod, capital of the government of the same name on the right bank of the Volga River, 260 miles northeast of Moscow.

The condition of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, against whose life an attempt was made August 30, has changed for the worse, according to a Russian wireless dispatch from Moscow.

September 7.—A delayed dispatch from Vladivostok announces that Japanese cavalry have occupied Inniman at the junction of the Inniman and Ussuri Rivers.

On the Manchurian front General Semenoff's Cossacks have reached the fortification of Borzia on the Trans-Siberian Railway, 180 miles southeast of Chita, the capital of Transbaikalia. Japanese cavalry on the right wing took Chingyang with one hundred prisoners and a baggage train. The Bolsheviki are reported in retreat toward the Onon River, eighty miles northeast of Borzia.

Tokyo reports that Japanese cavalry on August 28 occupied Krasnoyarsk, on the Ussuri River front in Siberia, sixty miles northeast of Lake Khanka.

A Shanghai dispatch reports the Japanese occupation of the town of Khabarovsk, Siberia, the seat of the General Government of Amur and capital of the province.

The Cologne *Gazette* puts the number of Entente troops in north Russia—British, American, French, and Servians—at 20,000, assisted by from 6,000 to 7,000 Russian and Finnish volunteers. The same paper says that the number of British troops landed at Baku was 2,800.

Pro-Entente forces are now in control of the Siberian and Manchurian railways all the way from Vladivostok on the Pacific coast, to Samara, on the Volga River, in European Russia.

Paris reports a treaty of alliance between Germany and Finland, under which the entire man-power of Finland is put at Germany's disposal. Finnish troops to the number of 35,000 are affected.

Moscow dispatches received in Amsterdam state that Social Revolutionists and ecclesiastics are being arrested and executed in large numbers throughout Russia.

September 8.—The Berlin *Tageszeitung's* Moscow correspondent says that neutral diplomats have jointly protested to Mr. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, against the wholesale executions of civilians and officers. They informed Tchitcherin that their Governments would expel all Russian Bolsheviki if the *Soviet* Government did not abandon its attitude of terrorism toward its political opponents.

The official report of the Japanese War Office, dated September 2, states that Bolshevik forces are in retreat southwest of Abagid, which is five miles southeast of Manchuria City.

The Japanese military staff, say advices from Vladivostok, is informed that the Czecho-Slovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

American refugees from Moscow, reaching Stockholm, report food conditions in the Russian cities so bad as to result in many cases of starvation.

September 9.—Washington receives reports of the capture of Samara on the Volga River from the Czecho-Slovak forces by the Bolsheviki. Orenburg, Simbirsk, and Kazan, other important towns recently occupied by Czecho-Slovak and other anti-Bolshevik forces, are in serious danger of recapture. The Bolsheviki are gaining strength on the Samara front, it is said, through the addition of artillery manned under the direction of Germans. The Bolshevik troops on this front are composed chiefly of Lettish soldiers and former Austro-German prisoners of war.

An official announcement made at Petro-

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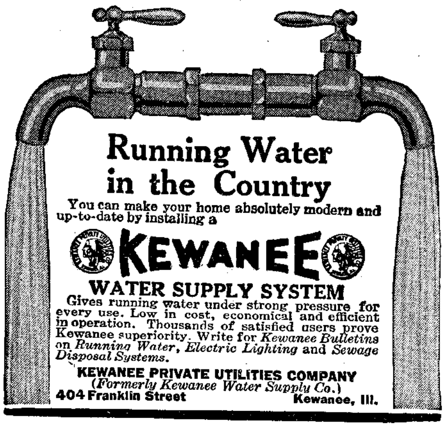

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grad and received by the Amsterdam *Telegraph* says that up to the present 512 counter-revolutionaries, including ten members of the Right Social Revolutionary party, have been shot as a reprisal for the murder of Moses Uritzky, chairman of the Petrograd Commission for the Suppression of a Counter-Revolution.

In Smolensk, thirty-four landowners and a former Moscow archimandrite have been shot in reprisal for the attempt on the life of Premier Lenine. Stockholm reports that foreigners and Russians alike are at the mercy of officials, who kill without trial.

Leo Kameneff, vice-president of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has been appointed to act in Premier Lenine's place. The Premier's wounds are said to be so serious that it will be many weeks before he can return to his desk, if he recovers.

September 10.—Washington reports a dispatch from American Ambassador Francis at Archangel, stating that what is regarded as closely approximating an offensive and defensive alliance between Germany and the Bolshevik Government is involved in the treaty just negotiated between them.

Recent Bolshevik papers reaching Stockholm contain appeals and resolutions demanding a "mass terror" against the *bourgeoisie* in consequence of attempts on Lenine and Uritzky, which were committed by the Socialists.

According to a Stockholm report, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Secretary of War, has wired General Alexeieff, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Bolshevik forces, that an officer will be shot for every Bolshevik killed by the Czechs or the White Guard.

The Bolshevik propaganda service in Paris announces that twenty famous antirevolutionists have been executed at Moscow.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

September 3.—American airmen successfully make two bombing-raids over Longuyon. About thirty airplanes were used.

September 4.—Reporting operations of the British Independent Air-Force, the Air-Ministry mentions three attacks in twenty-four hours on German airdromes at Morhange, in Lorraine. The hostile airdrome at Boulay and the blast-furnaces at Este also were attacked. Between August 26 and September 1 the Royal Air-Force dropt thirteen tons of bombs on Ostend and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast.

The German official report states that twenty-two airplanes and seven balloons were shot down in the day's fighting.

September 5.—London reports a total of 465 airplanes destroyed and 200 disabled since the start of the offensive on August 8. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropt on targets. Two hundred and sixteen British machines were lost in the same period.

According to the French official report, fifteen enemy machines were brought down or put out of action, and four captive balloons burned, in the day's fighting.

Berlin reports thirty-two Allied airplanes shot down in the past twenty-four hours.

September 7.—London officially reports the Mannheim chemical works attacked on the morning of September 7, two tons of bombs being dropt. The British squadrons fought largely superior numbers of enemy airplanes, both before and after reaching their objective. One enemy airplane was destroyed and two more were driven down out of control. Four British machines are missing.

A dispatch from American Army headquarters in France states that German aviators scored two direct hits on the night of September 2, on the large red cross between the wings of the French and American hospital southwest of Soissons. There were no casualties, as the patients had been removed to near-by caves when the bombing began. Eighteen bombs were dropt.

September 8.—The British report eight hostile machines and one balloon destroyed and thirteen tons of bombs dropt during the day's fighting. Three British machines are missing.

September 9.—The British official statement on the activities of the flying force states that, hampered by rain, the British fliers brought down five enemy machines, drove two down out of control, and dropt five tons of bombs during the day's fighting. No British machines were lost.

The German report states that five airplanes were brought down out of a British squadron which advanced to attack.

During August, says a German official statement, 565 enemy airplanes were brought down on the German fronts, 62 of them by anti-aircraft guns. Captive balloons to the number of 52 also were brought down. German losses at the same time are given as 153 airplanes and 86 captive balloons.

CENTRAL POWERS

September 4.—Writing in the Düsseldorf *Nachrichten*, General von Ardenne, the military critic, says that the German Army is now unquestionably undergoing "the severest trial to which it was ever exposed."

September 5.—Amsterdam reports, on the authority of the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, that a decree signed by General von Linsingen places the city of Berlin and the province of Brandenburg under "the law relating to the state of siege, which provides for a fine or imprisonment for persons inventing or circulating untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

September 6.—Field-Marshal von Hindenburg issues a manifesto to the German people warning them to be on their guard against "an offensive by printed matter containing most insane rumors." Numerous prisoners taken by the British mention the distribution of pacifist and revolutionary pamphlets among the German troops.

The German Great General Staff, which had been installed at Spa, Belgium, for more than a year, occupying six of the principal buildings of the city, has been removed, says a dispatch from Geneva. Amsterdam dispatches state that the present location is Verviers, fourteen miles east of Liége. On September 4 the Associated Press correspondent with the American Army in France telegraphed that partial confirmation had been obtained for a report that the headquarters had been removed to Bonn, Germany.

September 8.—The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* quotes Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, as predicting the end of the war before winter.

September 10.—An exchange of views between the Central Powers and the Entente is tentatively suggested by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an address to visiting German newspaper men, according to a Vienna dispatch received in Amsterdam.

Zurich reports that the recent departure of Austrian troops from Vienna caused riotous scenes in the Austrian capital.

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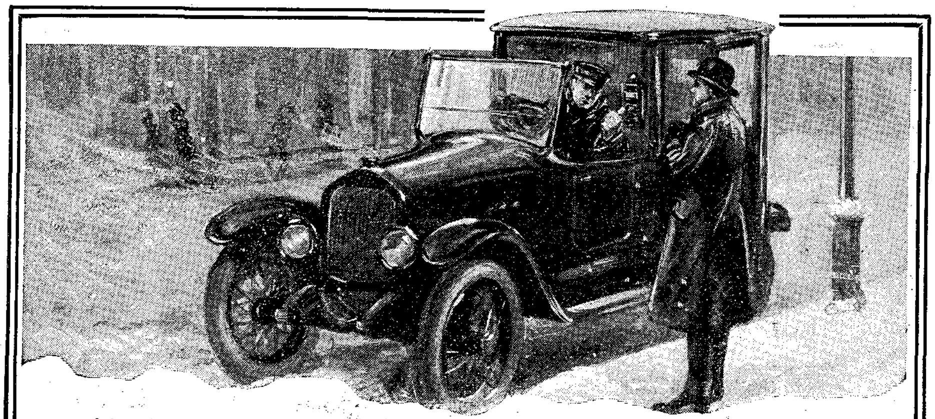

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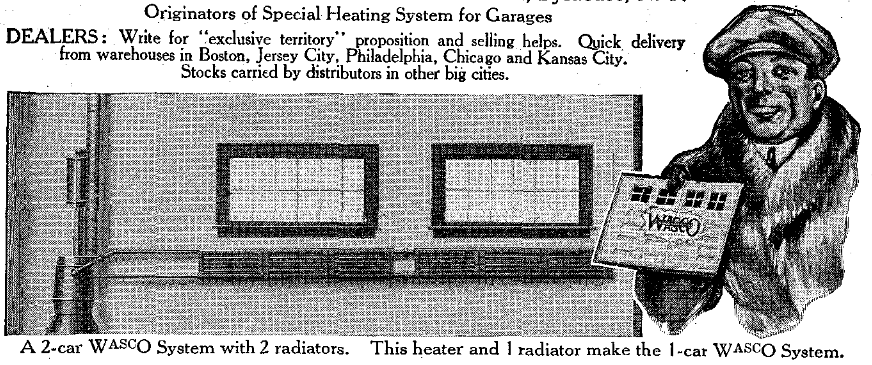

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THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

September 4.—The British Government gives out the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." A majority of the 150 officers mentioned are dead.

September 5.—Washington reports that the *Mount Vernon,* formerly the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie,* torpedoed about one hundred miles off the French coast, has returned to port under her own steam. She had just completed a voyage to France with troops and was returning.

London reports that the German short-distance submarine fleet, making its bases in Belgium, has been virtually wiped out.

September 6.—According to an announcement of the Norwegian Legation in London, submarines were responsible for the loss of thirteen Norwegian vessels aggregating 22,906 tons in the month of August.

September 8.—Washington reports that the torpedoing of the American transport *Mount Vernon* off the coast of France on September 5 was accompanied by the killing of thirty-five men of the crew, due to the explosion of the torpedo.

September 9.—The semiofficial German Admiralty dispatch, commenting on the list which the British have published of 150 *U*-boat commanders whose vessels have been disposed of, says there are some inaccuracies regarding the rank of the officers which do not allow conclusions to be drawn as to the number of *U*-boats lost. "Serious reflections would only be justified," says the report, "if the construction of *U*-boats did not surpass the number destroyed."

September 10.—The American steamship *Dora,* of 7,037 gross tonnage, formerly under the Austrian flag, according to a report from London, was torpedoed and sunk on September 4, approximately 400 miles off the French coast, as a result of a submarine attack on a cargo convoy. The crew was saved.

FOREIGN

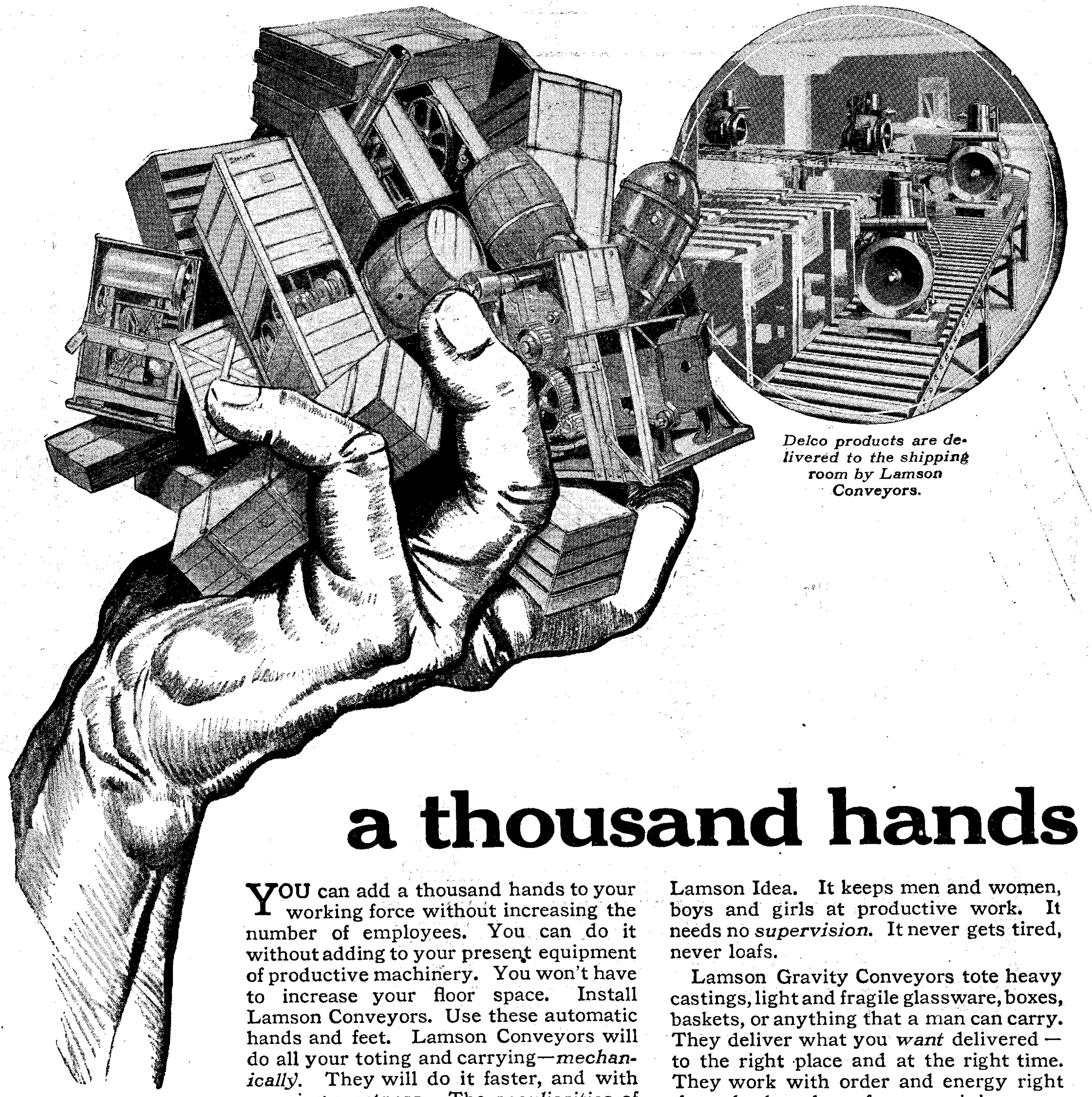
September 6.—Peking reports that Hsu Shih Chang, former Vice-President of the Privy Council, has been elected President of the Chinese Republic by a large majority. Chang was one of the leading statesmen who conducted the negotiations preliminary to the settlement of the relations between Japan, Russia, and China at the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

September 8.—Tokyo reports that the Japanese paper-industry has undergone great development since the beginning of the war. The country is no longer dependent on others even for its supply of newsprint.

September 10.—London reports that the representatives of all the labor and Socialist organizations of the Allied countries have been requested to meet in London next week, in a conference called by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to discuss the views of the Federation on the war, and to ascertain the measure of their agreement with the British Labor party's memorandum on war-aims.

DOMESTIC

September 4.—Four persons, one a woman and one a sailor, are killed and dozens more injured by the explosion of a bomb in the Adams Street entrance of the Chicago Post-office building. The courtroom where Judge Landis held



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Galveston News
Galveston Tribune
Houston Chronicle
Houston Post
Waco News
Waco Times-Herald

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the I. W. W. conspiracy trial was on the sixth floor of this building.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, announces that up to August 31 the number of American troops embarked for all fronts, including Siberia, Italy, England, and France, was "past the 1,600,000 mark."

All the vessels of the American Transatlantic Company and of the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation, to the value of $7,500,000, are taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, on the ground that they are German-owned.

September 5.—Senators attack the "slacker raids" in New York and elsewhere, and demand an investigation.

Director-General McAdoo announces the form of contract which the Government is willing to make with the railroads covering the Federal control and the compensation they are to receive. There are provisions in the contract for operation during Federal control, for the maintenance of railway property on substantially the same basis as through the test-period which ended June 30, 1917, and for the return of the properties at the end of Federal control in substantially as good repair and as complete in equipment as on January 1, 1918.

The first trial-flight of the New York-Chicago air-mail service starts from Belmont Park and ends at 9:20 P.M. near Cleveland, Ohio, where the aviator stops for the night, after having been blown out of his course and damaging his machine in landing.

Government expenses, according to a Washington dispatch, were at the rate of more than $40,046 a minute during August, reaching the total of $1,805,513,000, and exceeding by more than $200,000,000, the highest previous monthly record of expense since the war began.

According to Superintendent De Woody of the Department of Justice, 1,500 intentional slackers were captured in the Federal districts of southern and eastern New York and the northern district of New Jersey, or 5 per cent. of the number taken into custody.

September 6.—The Food Administration decrees that all breweries must close on December 1.

Five members of the crew of the United Fruit Company's steamship *Almirante* are reported missing following the sinking of the *Almirante* by an unnamed ship by ramming during a fog off the Jersey coast.

September 7.—Washington reports severe earthquake disturbances at an estimated distance of 6,000 miles.

Congress faces a loss of $400,000,000 revenue through the order stopping the manufacture of beer.

September 8.—A formal announcement of the arrival of Secretary Baker in France is made from Washington. John D. Ryan, in charge of Army Aircraft Activities, Surgeon-General Gorgas, and Brigadier-General Frank P. Hines, Chief of the Army Embarkation Service, were among those in the Secretary's party.

September 9.—The Republicans make a clean sweep in the biennial election in Maine, carrying the State for Governor, United States Senator, State auditor, and all four Congressional districts, including every county with three exceptions.

September 10.—Washington announces that youths 19 to 20 years old and men between 32 and 36 years, inclusive, will be the first subject to call for military service under the new service legislation.

Secretary McAdoo asks for a law to make the income from $30,000 of the Fourth, with $45,000 of previous Liberty loans, tax exempt.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS

(*Continued from page 37*)

as to the various factions and parties within his borders. The isolation which to a large extent marked our path in history up to the outbreak of the war has been destroyed forever. To maintain hereafter our position in the world and to make certain of the security of ourselves and of democracy, it will be necessary for us to keep intimately in touch with the activities of the rest of the world.

This task will belong to the schools and to the agencies that minister to them. The schools must see to it that the history which is being made to-day on the battlefields of Europe and Asia and on the seven seas is properly understood, and that it is properly related to the history of yesterday. THE LITERARY DIGEST will endeavor to assist the schools in performing this great task.

In order to make certain that every instructor has the opportunity of linking up his work with the great business of winning the war, THE DIGEST will publish periodically suggestions of all kinds designed for use in particular subjects—English, hygiene, history, geography, etc. By means of these, teachers will be able to bring the curriculum into proper relation with the surging events of the day without destroying the integral character of their work.

Educators are keenly alive to the undesirability of materially altering or dropping entirely tried and important elements of the course, in order to make room for work that may prove of only temporary character. The great problem is to test the present courses of study by the new view-points and standards that the war has developed, to retain those which are good and yet to make everything in the schools intensely patriotic—and this can undoubtedly be done. Indeed, such changes wisely made improve courses instead of injuring them, and the new emphasis on democracy and Americanism is invariably stimulating and bracing to every subject in the curriculum.

An important line that these articles will take, furthermore, will be a careful and systematic account of development abroad in the educational field. England, with the new Fisher Bill, has entered on a gigantic reorganization of education, and unquestionably some of the new features of education in the British Isles will be imitated in our country. What France is doing is no less significant. And the important changes that she is making in her educational system will be called to the attention of teachers for immediate application to their own problems. This will be the case particularly, of course, so far as concerns the efforts our Allies are making to educate their young people in patriotism.

Suggestions from teachers, educational supervisors, members of boards of education, and from others interested in education are solicited, in order that these proposed articles may most accurately meet the general need, that they may best combine information with practicality and interest with usefulness.

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"I'm not so sure of that," replied the ungenial person. "If a man isn't getting any money these days, it's a pretty sure sign he doesn't want to work."—*Washington Star.*

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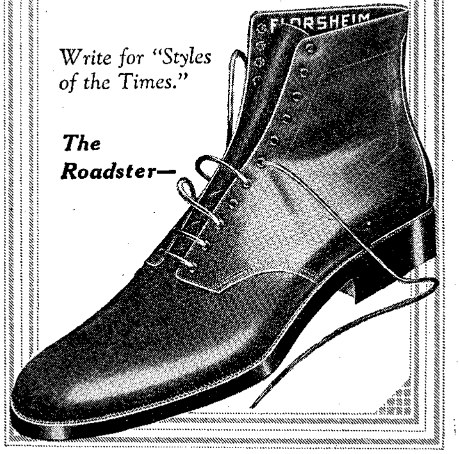

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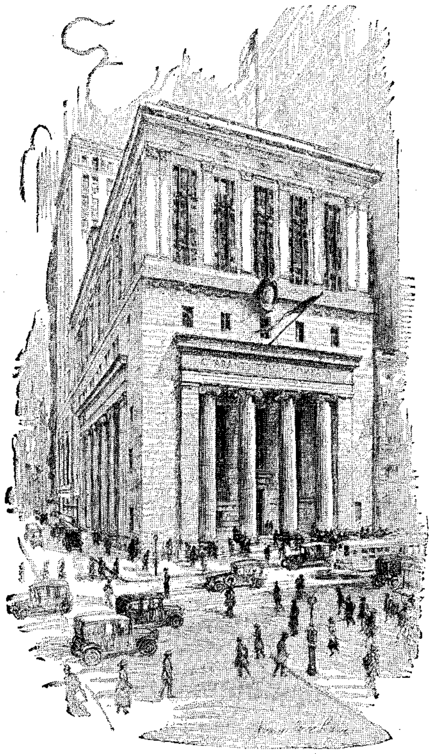

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INVESTMENTS & FINANCE

HOW FOREIGN BONDS ADVANCED UNDER FOCH'S OFFENSIVE

BRADSTREET'S finds "considerable significance" in the decided improvement which has taken place since the end of July in quotations for bonds and notes of the Allied Governments placed in the American markets since 1915, and for the most part dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. The large amount of these securities and the volume of dealings in them on the Exchange and in the open market have rendered them objects of increasing interest. Perhaps the course of quotations for them has served, as few other "straws" have done, to supply a guide to the way in which financial authorities regarded the chances for the success of the United States and its European Allies in the great struggle.

The lowest quotations for these bond and note issues were reached in 1917, when the cause of the Allies assumed a gloomy appearance. The depression was aggravated by the general decline of the entire securities market in the later part of that year. Some recovery occurred by the end of last year, but the beginning of 1918 saw them still depressed. Last March, April, May, and June, when the great German drives were in progress, they showed little disposition to break, but after the active participation of the American Army in the fighting began and news came that the counter-offensive had assumed a decided and successful phase, an assertion of strength took place in foreign government bonds, carrying quotations "not only to the highest of the year, but in some instances to the best figures attained since they first made their appearance in the American market." The following tabulation is presented by *Bradstreet's* as giving the range of prices for the most prominent bonds and short-term notes of foreign countries during 1917 and 1918, with the quotations for them on August 22:

		—1917—		*—1918—*		*Aug.*
		High	*Low*	*High*	*Low*	*22*
Am. For. Sec. 5s.....	1919	97⅞	90	98	94½	97½
Anglo-French 5s.....	1920	95	81⅞	95	88¼	94¾
Canada 5s..........	1926	100	89	95	90⅞	92
Canada 5s..........	1931	100¼	87½	94	88⅞	92⅜
Fr. Republic 5½s....	1919	101	91½	99	94	98⅞
U. Kingdom 5s......	1918	98⅝	95½	100	97	99⅞
U. Kingdom 5½s....	1919	98⅞	93¼	99¼	95¼	98¾
U. King. 5½s, new...	1919	101⁹⁄₁₆	95¼	100	97¾	99⅝
U. Kingdom 5½s.....	1921	98½	84½	95¾	91⅝	95⅜
French Cities						
Paris 6s............	1921	96⅞	73½	92⅛	81⅝	91⅞
Bordeaux 6s........	1919	96⅞	74	95½	84	94⅞
Lyons 6s...........	1919	96⅞	74	95½	84	94¾
Marseilles 6s........	1919	96⅞	74	95½	84	94¾
*Russian Govern.**						
External 6½%......	....	98¾	45	64½	33	61
External 5½%......	1921	98⅝	36	60½	34½	57

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*Curb market quotations.

British issues, as shown above, declined least of all, "and consequently had less ground to regain in the rise." *Bradstreet's* adds:

"The feeling of confidence in England's credit has all along been a factor in connection with its American obligations. This will doubtless be strengthened by the announcement made this week that the United Kingdom secured 5 per cent. notes, due September 1, 1918, will be paid at their maturity on that date. There were originally $250,000,000 of these notes, which were sold in our market in 1916, but the outstanding issue has been reduced to about $180,000,000 by purchases in the market for redemption. French obligations have been one of the chief features of the advance. As will be seen from the above table, the French Republic 5½ per cents., due 1919, have risen 6 points from the